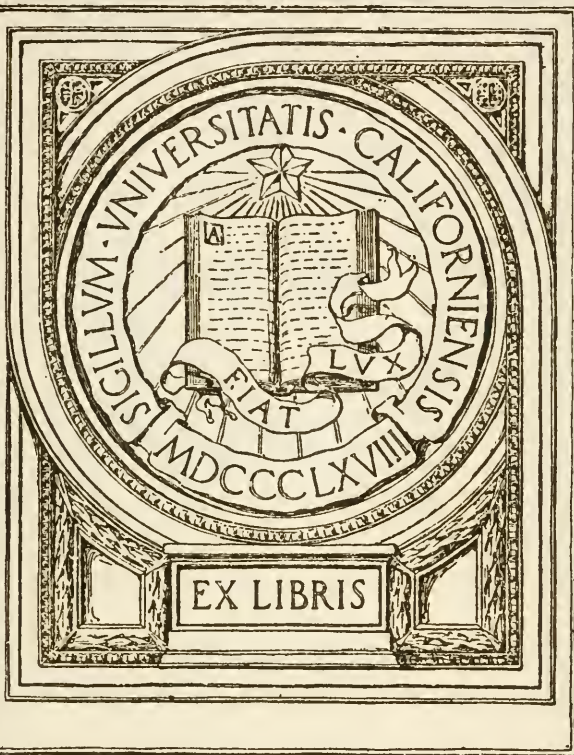




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English Dialect Society.

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No. 67.

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# A Grammar

OF THE

## DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;  
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the  
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
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—  
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Vieles Reden thut es nicht.’

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PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

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TO THE  
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To My Mother

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## PREFACE

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My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: **nuez** (OE. **nosu**) *nose*, **bied** (OE. **beard**) *beard*, **ut** (OE. **hāt**) *hot*, **friet** (OE. **fretan**) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect **noiz** (§§ 105, 109), **bād** (§§ 61, 68), **uæt** (§§ 122, 126), **freit** (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—**jād** (OE. **geard**) *yard*, **jied** (OE. **gerd**) *yard, three feet*. **wāk** (OE. **weorc**) *work*, **wēk** (OE. **wyrcean**) *to work*. **meil** (OE. **melu**) *meal, flour*, **miel** (OE. **māel**) *meal, repast*. **reit** (OE. **reocht**, **reht**) *right*, **rait** (OE. **writan**) *to write*, **rīt** (OE. **wyrhta**) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiæt akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, if *tə duz ðæt øgjen al rīd ðī traiæt akt ən reit ən oəl?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *fiik fitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *fig fledge*, *duef dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,  
*January 1893.*



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## ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

---

Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O.N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (\*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

---

### WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

- Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.
- EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.
- E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.
- Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.
- Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.
- Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

---

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ə = the e in German Gabe.

ō = the i in lit. Engl. bird.

j = the y „ you.

ŋ = the ng, n „ sing, song, drink.

š = the sh „ she.

tš = the ch „ choose.

p = the th „ thin.

θ = the th „ then.

dž = the j „ just.

# GRAMMAR

---

## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.



# PHONOLOGY

## CHAPTER I.

### PRONUNCIATION.

#### A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ə
Long „	ā, ī, ū, ē
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, ui
	eu, iu, ou
	eə, iə, oə, uə
Long „	āə
Triphthongs	aiə, iuə, ouə

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, ŋ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17–19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's *Primer of Phonetics*. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *iə*, *uə*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

*lat* *late*, *faðə(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðə(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *pastə(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwalet* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

*ā* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*āə*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

*rām* *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðə(r)* *powder*.

*ai* = *a* + *i*:

*raiv* *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

*aiə* = *ai* + *ə*:

*aien* *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

*āə* = *ā* + *ə*:

*dāə(r)* *dare*, *sāə(r)* *sour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. **e** (low-front-narrow) like the **ä** in Swed. *lära* and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. *care* but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

**elp** to *help*, **bed** *bed*, **brek** to *break*, **ømer** *among*, **weš** to *wash*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **geðe(r)** to *gather*, **ðen** *then*, **šepstø(r)** *starling*, **len** to *lend*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **depp** *depth*, **lek** to *leak*, **frend** *friend*, **treml** to *tremble*, **bleŋkit** *blanket*, **fešn** *fashion*, **lenit** *linnet*.

**ei** = **e** + **i** :

**feit** to *fight*, **beid** *bead*, **eit** to *eat*, **leits** *leech*, **reik** to *reach*, **lein** to *lean*, **ei** *high*.

**eu** = **e** + **u** :

**eu** *ewe*, **feu** *few*, **seu** to *sew*.

**ee** = **e** + **ø** :

**beed** to *bathe*, **dee** *day*, **breed** to *resemble*, **bleet** to *bleat*, **tleē** *clay*, **leek** to *play*, **beekn** *bacon*, **kweet** *quart*, **meestø(r)** *master*.

§ 6. **i** (high-front-wide) like the **i** in lit. Engl. *bit* :

**lig** to *lie down*, **wik** *quick*, *alive*, **in** to *hang*, **sits** *such*, **fligd** *fledged*, **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **litl** *little*, **sili** *silly*, **ivø(r)** *ever*, **rik** *smoke*, **divl** *devil*, **tšimli**, *chimney*, **šimi** *chemise*.

**ī** (high-front-narrow) like the **ie** in German *Biene*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the **ee** in South. Engl. *feed*, which is a diphthong (**ij**) :

**mīld** *mild*, **nīt** *night*, **fīld** *field*, **wīl** (adv.) *well*, **frīt** *fright*, **bīld** to *build*, **imin** *evening*, **kīl** to *cool*, **litnin** *lightning*, **sī** *sigh*, **nī** *knee*, **bīf** *beef*.

**iø** = **i** + **ø** :

**biød** *beard*, **iøp** *earth*, **swiø(r)** to *swear*, **friøt** to *fret*, **fljø(r)** to *laugh* or *sneer at*, **driød** to *dread*, **tlien** *clean*, **briød** *bread*, **biø(r)** *beer*, **viøl** *veal*, **flæs** *fierce*.

**iu** = **i** + **u** :

**tliu** a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frutə(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

**iuə** = **iu** + **ə** :

**siuə(r)** sure, **piuə(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not :

**frozn** frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wotə(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jolə** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **foṭnit** fortnight, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

**oi** = **o** + **i** :

**poil** to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

**ou** = **o** + **u**. But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law :

**koud** cold, **doutə(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **poutš** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

**ouə** = **ou** + **ə** :

**fouə(r)** four.

**oə** = **o** + **ə**, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou** :

**koef** calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soəv** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noəðə(r)** neither, **snoə** snow, **goəm** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oəðə(r)** to order, **džoenəs** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put :

**fun** (pp.) found, **flutə(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðə(r)** mother, **uðə(r)** udder, **butšə(r)** butcher, **buzəd** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

**ū** (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (uw) like the oo in Southern Engl. food:

**šūl** *shovel*, **əbūn** *above*, **būkʰ** *bulk*, *size*.

**ui** = **u** + **i**. The first element of which is not the u in put. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the o in Germ. Bote, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the o in Swedish sol. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the u in Germ. gut, ou in French sou, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

**bluid** *blood*, **uin** *to harass, treat badly*, **gruin** *snout of a pig*.

**uə** = **u** + **ə**. The first element is the same as the u in ui:

**nuəz** *nose*, **smuə(r)** *to smother*, **duə(r)** *door*, **juək** *yolk*, **kuəm** *comb*, **duəf** *dough*, **dluə(r)** *to stare*, **kuəd** *cord*, **tluək** *cloak*, **puə(r)** *poor*.

§ 9. **ə** (mid-mixed-narrow) like the e in German Gabe, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the -er in lit. Engl. better, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

**jəstədə** *yesterday*, **stərək** *heifer*, **fərə** *furrow*, **wəri** *to worry*, **bəd** *but*, **spərit** *spirit*, **valə** *value*.

**ē** (low-mixed-narrow) like the i in lit. Engl. bird, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

**gēs** *grass*, **bēk** *birch*, **wēd** *word*, **mēðə(r)** *murder*, **wēk** *to work*, **kēsməs** *Christmas*, **gēt** *great*, **kēnz** *currants*.



## B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :  
**b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, ɒ, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ǿ, v, w, z, ž.**

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

**bān** *child*, **beəd** *to bathe*, **bun** (pp.) *bound*, **brig** *bridge*,  
**bleb** *blister*, **breəd** *to resemble*, *act like another person*, **brīt**  
*bright*. **kubəd** *cupboard*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **uzbn** *husband*.  
**dub** *a small pool of water*, **nub** *to nudge*.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

**duəf** *dough*, **dī** *to die*, **diu** *to do*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais**  
*joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **widə**  
*widow*. **nobəd** lit. *not but, only*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to*  
*hold*, **snod** *smooth*, **bogəd** *ghost, apparition*.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

**feu** *few*, **foil** *foal*, **feit** *to fight*, **flig** *fledge*, **fan** (pret.) *found*.  
**duəfi** *cowardly*, **woəfi** *insipid*, **fift** *fifth*, **druft** *drought*.  
**kaf** *chaff*, **duəf** *dough*, **koəf** *calf*, **laif** *life*.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

**geən** *near, direct*, **galək** *lefthand*, **gāl** *the matter which*  
*gathers in the corner of the eye*, **guid** *good*, **goəmləs** *foolish,*  
*silly*. **blegs** *blackberries*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **pigin** *small water*  
*can*, **flegstn** *flagstone*. **ig** *mood, temper*, **ug** *to carry*, **lig** *to*  
*lie down*, **neəg** *to gnaw*.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y** in *you*. It only occurs initially :

**j**est yeast, **j**estede yesterday, **j**ole yellow, **j**ur young. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in **t**aelje(r), **t**eele(r) tailor.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

**k**ā cow, **k**est to cast, **k**ei key, **k**oud cold, **k**oul to rake, **k**il to cool. **s**krat to scratch, **b**akē tobacco, **b**ēakr bacon, **o**ks ox. **f**lik flitch of bacon, **r**eik to reach, **w**ik quick, alive, **b**ōk birch.

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

**l**ēek to play, **l**oin lane, **l**en to lend, **l**ēāð barn, **l**uēnsēm lonely, **l**ēelek lilac, **l**oup to jump. **o**lin holly, **b**ild to build, **t**wilt quilt. **k**oil coal, **s**teil to steal, **w**il (adv.) well.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: **k**itl to tickle, **a**dl to earn, **s**atl to settle, **s**pinl spindle, **r**asl to wrestle.

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

**m**eitš to measure, **m**un must, **m**uin moon, **m**āt to moult. **t**reml to tremble, **ī**min evening, **s**īmin-dlas mirror. **s**teim to bespeak, **g**am game, **f**reēm to make a beginning, **g**oēm heed, care.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: **b**odm bottom, **f**adm fathom, **f**ipms fivepence, **w**iēpm weapon, **k**indm (OE. **c**ynedōm) kingdom.

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

**n**iē(r) kidney, **n**īt night, **n**er-neel corn on the foot, **n**ub

*to nudge*, **noəðə(r)** *neither*. **snoə** *snow*, **inif** *enough*, **moni** *many*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*. **gēn** *to grin*, **bin** *within*, **fādin** *farthing*, **runin** *running*.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **frozn** *frozen*, **brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **ratn** *rat*, **seldn** *seldom*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

§ 20. **ŋ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. *sing*. *song*, *drink*, *drunk*. As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

**blenŋ** *blank*, **brinŋ** *to bring*, **tenz** *tongs* **finə(r)** *finger*, *in* *to hang*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **pin** *thing*.

Examples of vocalic **ŋ** are: **brokŋ** *broken*, **beəŋŋ** *bargain*, **drukŋ** *drunk, drunken*, **wokŋ** *to waken*.

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

**poəm** *palm*, **poəz** *to kick*, **penəp** *pennyworth*. **speən** *to wean*, **spitək** *spigot*, **api** *happy*, **apl** *apple*, **stapl** *staple*. **lop** *flea*, **elp** *to help*, **sweep** *the handle of a machine*, **saip** *to ooze or drain out slowly*.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

**raiv** *to tear*, **roət** *to bray*, **roəm** *to roam*, **reik** *to reach*, **rām** *room*, **brek** *to break*, **ren** *wrong*. **sarə** *to serve*, **marə** *to match*, **fəri** *first turn*, **barə** *barrow*. **ger up** *to get up*.

**swiə(r)** to swear, **piə(r)** pear, **smuə(r)** to smother, **weə(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *sit*. It occurs in all positions :

**sal** shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **striə** straw, **speik** to speak, **siugə(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koēsə** cause-way, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **omest** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, **ashes**, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oēs** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. *sh* in *she*. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially :

**šuin** shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuđe(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeəme(r)** chamber, **tšiuž** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions :

**tak** to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tluep** cloth. **fofn** (pp.) fought, **fiute(r)** future, **wātə** weekday. **gōt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*. It occurs initially and finally :

**pak** thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **brop** broth, **māp** mouth, **diep** death, **swāp** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ž** (teeth-open-voice) like the **th** in lit. English *then*. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress ; medially between vowels ; and finally after vowels :

šai, ši *thy*, šis *this*, šen *then*. šuðə(r) *to shudder*, pāðə(r) *powder* feðə(r) *feather*, soðə(r) *solder*. buið *booth*, leað *barn*, smuið *smooth*.

§ 28. v (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the v in lit. Engl. vine. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin :

vari *very*, viel *veal*, vois *voice*. ave-meil *oatmeal*, navi *canal*. neiv *fist*, raiv *to tear*, praiv *to thrive*.

§ 29. w (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. w in wet. It only occurs initially and medially :

wāk (noun) *work*, wer *thong*, wen *when*, wīl *wheel*, wik *quick*, *alive*, wām *warm*. ewee *away*, dwīnl *to dwindle*, twais *twice*, kweēt *quart*, kwaletī *quality*, swiēt *to sweat*, swetš *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. z (blade-open-voice) like the z in lit. Engl. zeal, freeze. Initially it only occurs in zīel *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, meze(r) *measure*, rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, frozn *frozen*, fuzi *soft*, spongy, buzəd *butterfly*, gīzn *to choke*. temz *hop-sieve*, ez *as*, siðez *scissors*, tšīuz *to choose*.

§ 31. ž (blade-point-open-voice) like the s in lit. Engl. measure. It only occurs after d and n :

džoul *to knock, strike*, džais *joist*, džudž *judge*, sādžn *sergeant*, eedž *age*, tšeedž *charge*, inž *hinge*, sinž *to singe* ; but in words of French origin we have indžn *engine*, moendž *mange*.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

#### 1. Short Vowels.

##### a.

§ 32. Windhill **a** corresponds to:

1. OE. **æ(a)** in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. **samnian**) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. **a(æ)** in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. **ā**, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. **ǣ**, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*.  
**bad** *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. **æ** in French words, § 194: **galək** (O. Fr. **galc**) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **valə** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **bastəd** *bastard*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. **o** (through the influence of the preceding **w**) in French words, § 202: **kwalet**i *quality*, **warend** *to war-rant*.

10. Lit. Engl. **e** before **r** in French words, § 208: **tarie**(r) *terrier*, **vari** *very*.

## e.

§ 33. Windhill **e** corresponds to:

1. Germanic **e**, and the i-umlaut of **a** in originally closed syllables; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**, §§ 72-3: **delf** *delf*, **elp** *to help*, **leðe**(r) *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **weft** *weft*.

**bed** *bed*, **ketl** *kettle*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **mens** *neatness*, **set** *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. **e** in open syllables, § 88: **brek** *to break*, **get** *to get*.

3. Germ. **a** before a following **g**, **n**, **š**, §§ 59, 197: **beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **emer** *among*, **ren** *wrong*, **senk** *sank*. **eš** *ashtree*, **weš** *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. **a**(æ) in other cases, § 60: **elte**(r) *halter*, **geðe**(r) *to gather*, **wesp** *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. **o**, § 108: **ðen** *then*, **wen** *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic **ǣ** (W.S. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**), § 134: **bleðe**(r) *bladder*, **šepste**(r) *starling*, **slept** *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 143: **fleš** *flesh*, **len** *to lend*, **les** *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. **ē**, **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ō**), § 148: **bled** *bled*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **met** *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian **ēo** (= W.S. **īe**) § 192: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **lek** *leak*, **red** (adj.) *red*.



11. Shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *breſt breast, frend friend*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* in French words, § 206: *demek potato disease, mel to meddle, treml to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g, n, š* in French words, § 197: *dregſ dragon, blenkit blanket, fešſn fashion*.

14. Rarely lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 212: *lenit linnet, rebſt rivet*.

### i.

§ 34. Windhill *i* corresponds to :

1. OE. *i*, § 89: *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bitn bitten, fiſd to find, lig to lie down, wik quick, alive*.

2. OE. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) before an original *n* (now *n* or *nž*), § 76: *in* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, *sinž to singe, pinſk to think*.

3. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 77: *kil to kill, siš such, wiš willow*.

4. OE. *y* (i-umlaut of *u*), § 117: *brig bridge, fiſg* (ME. *fligge*) *fledge*, *ig* (OE. *hyge*) *mood, temper*.

5. Shortening of OE. *ī*, § 160: *dwinl to dwindle, fiſt fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: *litl little, wiš to wish*.

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *ǣ*, § 136: *ridl riddle, sili silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ā*), § 145: *ive(r) ever, ivri every*.

9. Rarely shortening of OE. *ē*, older *īe*, § 150, note: *rik to smoke (of a chimney)*.

10. Rarely shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *divl devil, siſk sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. **i** in French words, § 211: **konsiðə(r)** *to consider*, **livə(r)** *to deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. **e** before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

## O.

§ 35. Windhill **o** corresponds to:

1. West Germanic **o** in originally closed syllables; and also when **o** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l, m, n, r**, § 100: **bodm** *bottom*, **foṭn** (pp.) *fought*, **loṑ** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *holen*) *holly-tree*, **snod** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. **o** in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **g, ɳ, š**, or **r** + consonant, § 58: **swolə** *swallow*, **swop** *to exchange*, **wo(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wotə(r)** *water*.

4. OE. **ea(a)** before **ls, lt**, § 58: **fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. **a** in other cases, § 58: **oməst** *almost*, **oləs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. **eo(e)**, § 80: **jolə** (OE. *geolu*) *yellow*, **foṭš** *to fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. **ā**, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. **ō**, § 169: **foðə(r)** *fodder*, **toṑ** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. **ēo**, § 192: **foti** *forty*, **foṭnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. **o** in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. **ā** before **n** + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** *to roast*.

## u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **drukn** *drunk*, **fun** (pp) *found*. **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **þunə(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **undəd** *hundred*.
2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **fiute(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, **tul** (ME. *til*) *to*.
4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.
5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.
6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munþ** *month*, **muðə(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. *slōg*) *slough*.
7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðə(r)** *udder*, **uzbn** *husband*.
8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butšə(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.
9. Lit. Engl. ʋ in French words, § 226 : **buzəd** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

## ə.

§ 37. Windhill ə corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **beri** *berry*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **stərək** (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*.
3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bərə** *borough*, **fərə** *furrow*.
4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **beri** *to bury*, **wəri** *to worry*.
5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **sperit** *spirit*.

## 2. The Long Vowels.

### ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās house, dāst dust, kā cow, rām room, rāst rust, slām slumber, pāzn thousand.*
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl fowl, kāl cowl.*
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd hound, drānd to drown.*
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād hard, bān child, wām warm.*
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt heart, dwāf dwarf, wāk (noun) work.*
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin darling, fādin farthing.*
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn parson, sāvnt servant.*
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt doubt, gān gown, pāðə(r) powder.*

### ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld mild, wīld wild.*
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt bright, nīt night, sīt sight.*
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl (OE. stigel) stile, tīl tile.*
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld field, wīld to wield.*
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm besom, wīl (adv.) well.*
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *flīt flight, frīt fright.*
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld to build.*
8. Germanic æ (WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē*), § 130: *īmin evening, nīdl needle, prīd thread.*

9. OE. *ē*, § 155: *ī* *he*, *wī* *we*.

10. OE. *ē*, *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ō*), § 147: *blīd* to *bleed*, *gīs* *geese*, *kīl* to *cool*.

11. Anglian *ē*, *ēo* (= WS. *īe*), § 150: *bēlīv* to *believe*, *lītīn* *lightning*, *sīn* *seen*.

12. Rarely OE. *ī*, § 158: *sī* to *sigh*.

13. OE. *ēo*, § 187; *dīp* *deep*, *nī* *knee*, *trī* *tree*, *wīl* *wheel*.

14. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 232: *bīf* *beef*, *pīs* *piece*.

### *ū.*

§ 40. Windhill *ū* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 106: *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

2. Rarely OE. *u*, § 112: *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*) *bulk*, *size*, *o-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *wūl* *wool*.

### *ē.*

§ 41. Windhill *ē* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ær* before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs* (OE. *gærs*) *grass*.

2. OE. *ir* before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk* *birch*, *pēd* *third*.

3. Rarely OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

4. OE. *ur* before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst* *durst*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*) to *snort*, *snore*.

5. OE. *yr* before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn* *burden*, *bēþ* *birth*, *mēðe(r)* *murder*, *wēk* to *work*.

6. OE. *ī* (?) with metathesis of *r*, § 161: *kēsmeš* *Christmas*, *kēsīn* to *christen*.

7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt* *great*.

8. Lit. Engl. *ē* in French words, § 228: *fōniš* to *furnish*, *kōn* *currant*.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### ai.

§ 42. Windhill *ai* corresponds to:

1. OE. *i*, § 156: *ais* *ice*, *bait* to *bite*, *raiv* to *tear*, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) to *strain*, *swaim* to *climb a tree*, *waif* *wife*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 175: *aid* *hide*, *skin*, *mais* *nice*.
3. Rarely OE. *i*, § 95: *ai* (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. *ai* in French words, § 229: *paint* *pint*, *sailm* *asylum*, *tais* to *entice*.

#### ei.

§ 43. Windhill *ei* corresponds to:

1. OE. *e* (Germanic *e*, and the i-umlaut of *a*) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid* *bead*, *eit* to *eat*, *meit* *meat*, *neiv* *fist*, *steil* to *steal*.
2. OE. *e* before *ht*, § 86: *feit* to *fight*, *reit* *right*.
3. Rarely OE. *æ* (*ea*), § 67: *eit* (O. North. *æhto*, *æhta*) *eight*.
4. WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē* before a following *k*, § 132: *leitš* *leech*, *speitš* *speech*.
5. OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *a*) before a following *k*, § 138: *bleitš* to *bleach*, *reik* to *reach*.
6. Rarely OE. *ǣ* in other cases, § 139: *lein* to *lean*, *spreid* to *spread*, *kei* *key*.
7. Rarely OE. *ēa*, § 182: *ei* *high*, *nei* *nigh*, *near*.



**oi.**

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to :

1. OE. **o** in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foal*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **proit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. **oi** in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 219: **doit** *to dote*, **toist** *to toast*.

**ui.**

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to :

1. OE. **ō**, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **duin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly, harass*, **tuip** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

**eu.**

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **e**, **eo**, + **w**, § 85: **eu** *ewe*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. **ēaw**, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. **ēow**, § 190: **seu** *to sew*, **tšeu** *to chew*.

**iu.**

§ 47. Windhill **iu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **iw**, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. **u**, § 116: **priu** *through*.
3. OE. **īw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzdæ** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. **ō** before a following **k**, **m**, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.



**gium** *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

**diu** *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **fiutə(r)** *future*,  
**ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*,  
**friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

### ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **al** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doutə(r)**  
*daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout**  
*thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **boustə(r)**  
*bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap*, *jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*,  
**poutš** *to poach*.

11. **al** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

### eə.

§ 49. Windhill **eə** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beed** *to bathe*,  
**eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**)  
*to gnaw*, **reəðə(r)** *rather*, **speən** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teəm**  
*tame*.

2. ME. **ai** **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **deə** *day*, **eəl** *hail*, **sneəl** *snail*.

3. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Norse **ei**, § 84: **breəd** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble*, **reən** *rain*, **beən** (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near*, *direct*.

4. Rarely WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleət** *to bleat*, **əə(r)** *hair*.

5. Rarely OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leədi** *lady*, **tleə** *clay*.

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leək** *to play*, **weək** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beəkn** *bacon*, **eenšn** *ancient*, **pleəs** *place*.

8. O. Fr. **ar** before a following consonant, § 203: **geəd** *guard*, **kweet** *quart*, **tšeedž** *to charge*.

9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meəstə(r)** *master*, **pleəstə(r)** *plaster*.

### **iə.**

§ 50. Windhill **iə** corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. **ea**, **æ**, **a**, § 68: **biəd** *beard*, **iərin** *herring*.

2. OE. **e** before **r** not followed by another consonant, § 75: **biə(r)** *to bear*, **swiə(r)** *to swear*.

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74: **iəp** *earth*, **liən** *to learn*.

4. Rarely OE. **e** in other cases, § 82: **friət** *to fret*, **riəp** *to reap*.

5. Rarely OE. **i**, § 98: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh* or *sneer at*.

6. WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **driəd** *to dread*, **miəl** *meal*, *repast*, **wiə(r)** *where*.

7. OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diəl** *deal*, **iəl** *to heal*, **sie** *sea*, **tlīən** *clean*.

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *briēd bread*, *striē straw*, *þriēp* (OE. *prēapian*) *to contradict*.

9. OE. *ēo* before a following *r*, § 188: *bie(r) beer*, *die(r) dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 231: *biēk beak*, *fiētē(r) feature*, *viēl veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. *iē* in French words, § 233: *fiēs fierce*, *tliē(r) clear*.

### oə.

§ 51. Windhill *oə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koef calf*, *woef* (OE. *walh*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, *boek balk, beam*, *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *poem palm*, *soev salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moek* (ME. *mauk*) *maggot*, *soe he saw*, *kroel to crawl*.

3. OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104: *boen born*, *oes horse*, *poen thorn*.

4. OE. *āw*, § 123: *bloē to blow*, *noē to know*, *snoē snow*.

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goem heed, care*, *roet to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goēki lefthanded*, *boem balm*, *boel ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doeb to daub*, *smeer*, *džoenes jaundice*, *poez to kick*, *foetn fortune*, *oēðe(r) to order*.

### uə.

§ 52. Windhill *uə* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: *uēp hope*, *nuēz nose*, *fluēt to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 104 (2): *smuē(r) to smother*, *buēd board*, *uēd hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): *muən* to *mourn*.

4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juək* *yolk*.

5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuəm* *comb*, *wuəm* *womb*.

6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buən* *bone*, *duēf* *dough*, *nuən* *none*, *suēp* *soap*, *tluēp* *cloth*, *uəm* *home*, *uəs*, *uēst* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.

7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: *dluē(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to *stare*, *muē(r)* *moor*.

8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kuəd* *cord*, *fuəs* *force*.

9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuētis* *notice*, *tluək* *cloak*.

10. Lit. Engl. *uē* before a following *r* in French words, § 222: *puē(r)* *poor*.

### āə.

§ 53. Windhill *āə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before a following *r*, § 61: *dāə(r)* *dare*, *aə(r)* (accented form) *are*.

2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: *wāə(r)* *worse*, *stāə(r)* *star*.

3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: *kāə(r)* *dān* to *bend down*, *sāə(r)* *sour*.

4. Lit. Engl. *auə* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: *āə(r)* *hour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

## 4. The Triphthongs.

### aiə.

§ 54. Windhill *aiə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before a following *r*, § 157: *aiən* *iron*, *spaie(r)* *spire*.

2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aiə(r)* to *hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. **aiə** in French words, § 230: **raiət** *riot*, **umpaiaə(r)** *umpire*.

### **iuə.**

§ 55. Windhill **iuə** corresponds to :

1. Lit. Engl. **uə** before a following **r** in French words, § 240: **siuə(r)** *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. **juə** before a following **r** in French words, § 238: **kiuə(r)** *cure*, **piuə(r)** *pure*.

### **ouə.**

§ 56. Windhill **ouə** corresponds to :

Rarely OE. **ēow** before a following **r**, § 190: **fouə(r)** *four*.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

#### The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg day, helpan to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas days, etan to eat*. In the former case OE. *æ (a), o, e*, usually appear in the W. dialect as *a, o, e*, whereas in the latter case they have generally become *eə, oi, ei*. When through inflexional endings the vowels *æ (a), o, e* were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

#### 1. The Short Vowels.

##### a.

§ 57. West Germanic *a* (= West Saxon *æ (a)*, and *ǣ* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *aftē(r)* *after*, *akoen* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.



§ 427) *am*, **am** *ham*, *amə(r)* *hammer*, and *hand*, **anl** *handle*, *anse(r)* *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. *happen*) *to wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **arə** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **asmidin** *ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **ave(r)-meil** (cp. ME. *havere oats*) *oatmeal*, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*, pret. **ban** *bound*, **band** *string, cord*, **barə** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat*, **hassock**, **bap** *bath*, **bə-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakn** (OE. *bracce*, gen. *braccan*) *a kind of fern*, **bran** (OE. *brand*) *niu quite new*, **bras** *brass*, pret. **brast** *burst*, **brat** (O. Ir., OE. *bratt*) *pinafore*, **braznt** *brazen, impudent*, **daft** *foolish, silly, cowardly*, **dam** (O. Icel. *damr*) *large pond*, **dlad** *glad*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **dlaznə(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught*, *draft*, **fadm** (ME. *fadme*) *fathom*, **fale** *fullow*, pret. **fan** *found*, **fan** *fan*, **fasn** *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, **flaks** *flax*, **flask** *flask*, **flat** *flat*, **gab** (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence*, **gad** (cp. OE. *ge-gada companion*) *to gossip*, **galəs** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. *gamnian*) *game, to gamble*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jarə** *yarrow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kal** *to gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kn**) *can*, **kani** *knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cap*, **kasl** *castle*, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. *crabed*) *angry*, **krabi** *ill-tempered*, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** *to crack*, **kram** *to cram, press close together*, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. *ladde*) *lad*, **laf** (with **a** from the pp.) *to laugh*, **laftə(r)** *laughter*, **lam** *lamb*, **land** *land*, **lap** *lap*, **lappet**, **lap** (ME. *lappen*) *to wrap up*, **las** (ME. *lasse*) *lass*, **last** *last, latest*, **lat** *late*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **late(r)** *latter, later*, **man** *man*, **marə** *marrow*, **nap** *nap*, **narə** *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. *pakke*) *a pack, bundle*, **pan** *pan*, **pap** *path*, **pratli** *gently, softly*, **raftə(r)** *rafter*, **ram** *ram*, **rami** (cp. OE. *hramsa wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, **raml** *to ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **sakləs** (OE. *saclēas innocent*) *simple, silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. *samnian*)

to pick up, gather together, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) shall, **salē** *sallow*, **sand** *sand*, **sap** *sap*, pret. **sat** *sat*, **satl** (OE. *sahtlian* to make peace, reconcile) to settle, **skaftin** *shafting*, **skab** *scab*, **skraml** *scramble*, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **slafte(r)** to slaughter, **slak** *slack*, **slave(r)** *slaver*, **spak** (§ 372) *spake, spoke*, **span** to span, pret. **span** *span*, **spare** *sparrow*, **staf** *staff*, pret. **stak** *stuck*, **stamp** to stamp, **stand** to stand, **šade** *shadow*, **šaft** *shaft*, **šalē** *shallow*, **šap** *shape*, **talē** *tallow*, **tan** to tan, **tap** *tap*, **tate(r)** *tatter*, **tiam** (see N.E.D. sub *clem*) to *famish*, **tlap** *clap*, **tlate(r)** to clatter, **trap** *trap*, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **pak** *thatch*, **šat** (see § 354) *that*, pret. **prast** (§ 367, 4) *thrust*.

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **ɾ**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

**swolē** *swallow*, **swom** *swam*, **swon** *swan*, **swop** to exchange, barter, **wokɾ** to waken, **woks** *wax*, **wonde(r)** to wander, **wont** *want*, **wo(r)** (emphatic from § 396) *was*, **wot** *what*, **wote(r)** *water*, **wotš** *watch*.

**fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **olt** *halt*, **solt** *salt*.

**a** has also become **o** in **omēst** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **ɾ**, **š**, has become **e** :

**ben** (cp. O.Icel. *banga* to hammer) to throw violently, **benk** *bank*, pret. **bren** *brought*, pret. **den** (§ 367) *reviled, reproached*, **drenk** *drank*, pret. **en** (§ 367) *hung*, **en** to hang, **enk** *hank*, **enkl** *uncle*, **enke(r)** *anchor*, **ēmer** *among*, pret. **fien** (§ 367) *threw*, **gen** *gang*, **gen-wee** *thoroughfare, passage*, **kenke(r)** (ME. *cancren*) to become rusty, **krenk** *crank*, **len** to long for, **len-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, **len** (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say **lon**) *long*, **nen** *to gnaw as a pain*, **nen-neel** (see N.E.D. sub **agnail**) *corn on the foot*, **prenk** *prank, trick*, pret. **ren** (§ 367) *rang*, **ren** *wrong*, **renk** *rank*, **renl** (ME. **wranglen**) *to pull the hair of the head*, pret. **sen** *sang*, **sen** (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by **son**) *song*, **senk** *sank*, pret. **slen** *slung*, pret. **slenk** *slunk*, **spenk** *to beat, hit*, **spren** *sprang*, pret. **stenk** *stunk*, pret. **stern** *stung*, **stren** (archaic, **stron** is now generally used) *strong*, pret. **swen** *swung*, **swenki** *small beer*, **šenk** *shank*, pret. **šrenk** *shrunk*, **ten** (cp. ME. **tange**, O.Icel. **tangi** *sting, dagger*) *a sting, to sting*, **tenz** *tongs*, pret. **tlern** *clung*, **tlenk** *to beat, flog*, **pren** *busy*, **penk** *to thank*, **wen** *thong*. **mune(r)** *monger* is a loan-word.

**beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **breg** *to brag*, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** *to bedew*) *to sprinkle with water*, **dreg** *to drag*, **fleg** *flag*, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) *to gag*, **reg** *rag*, **seg** (ME. **saggin** *to sink down*) *to distend*, **stegə(r)** *to stagger*, **šeg** *shag*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to stick to, as thick mud to the boots*, **tlegi** *sticky, dirty (of roads)*, *stopped up with dirt*, **weg** *to wag*, **wegn** *wagon*.

**eš** *ash-tree*, **leš** (ME. **laschin**) *to comb*, **meš** (cp. § 125) *mash*, **peš** (ME. **paschen**) *to dash, strike hard*, **pleš** (Swed. **plaska**) *to splash*, **reš** *rash*, **smeš** *smash*, **weš** *to wash*.

§ 60. In the following words we have *e* which in many of the examples is no doubt the *i*-umlaut of *a*: **besk** *to bask*, **elte(r)** (Prompt. Parv. **heltir**, Town. Myst. **heltere**, Stratmann) *halter*, **eskəd** (cp. ME. **aske** *lizard*) *newt, eft*, **espin** *aspin*, **etš** (ME. **hacchen**) *to hatch*, **fest** *fast*, **geðə(r)**, *to gather*, **tə-geðə(r)** *together*, **kest** (ME. **kesten**) *to cast*, **kredl** *cradle*, **swetš** (OE. **swæcc** *taste*) *a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc.*, **weðə(r)** *whether*, **wesp** *wasp*, **ev** *have*, **ez** *hast*, **has**, **ed** *had*.

§ 61. *a* + medial *r* has become *ā* before consonants :  
*ād* *hard*, *ād̃n* *to harden*, *ām* *harm*, *ām* *arm*, *āp* *harp*, *āt*  
*thou art*, *āvis(t)* *harvest*, *bāk* *bark*, *bāli* *barley*, *bān* *child*,  
*dān* *to darn*, *fān* *fern*, *jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jān* *yarn*, *kāt*  
*cart*, *māk* *mark*, *pāk* *park*, *spāk* *spark*, *stāk* (always used  
in combination with some other word, as *stāk mad* *very*  
*angry*, *stāk neekt* *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong, severe*),  
*stāk̃n* (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, *swām* *swarm*,  
*swāp* (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, *swāpi* *swarthy*, *šāp*  
*sharp*, *tād̃z* *towards*, *wād* *ward*, *wāf* *wharf*, *wāk* (OE. *wærc*)  
*pain*, as verb *to ache*, *wām* *warm*, *wān* *to warn*, *wāp* *warped*,  
*wāt* *wart*.

But it has become *āe* before medial and final *r* in : *āe(r)*  
*are*, *dāe(r)* *dare*.

§ 62. *eal*, *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lf*,  
OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, (1), *lm*, *lv* :

*lf* : *koef* *calf*, *koef* *calf (of the leg)*, *oef* *half*, *oepni* *half-*  
*penny*, *oep̃p* *halfpennyworth*.

*lh* : *woef*, *woefi* (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*,  
*insipid to the taste*.

*lk* : *boek* (OE. *balca*) *balk, beam*, *stoek* *stalk, stem*, *toek*  
*to talk*, *woek* *to walk*, *t̃soek* *chalk*.

*ll*, (1) : *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *foel* *to fall*, *foel* *a veil*,  
*goel* *gall*, *koel* (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call*, *oel* *all*, *oel* *hall*, *smoel*  
*small*, *stoel* *stall*, *woel* *wall*.

*lm* : *poem* *palm*. *lv* : *soev* *salve*.

§ 63. ME. *aw* (of various origins) has become *oe* :

*doen* *dawn*, *droe* *to draw*, *kroel* *crawl*, *loe* *law*, *moek*  
(ME. *mauk* *Stratmann*) *maggot*, *oek* *hawk*, *oel* *awl*, *pret*.  
*soe* *saw*, *tloe* *claw*.

§ 64. *al* has become *ou* before a following *d* :

*boud* *bold*, *foud* *fold*, *foud* *to fold*, *koud* *cold*, *oud* *old*.



The regularly developed form **oud** *to hold* is now only used in the phrase **oud on stop!** The usual form **od** *to hold*, is a new formation from the past participle **odn**, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following **n**.

§ 65. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg** has become **eə**:

**breən** *brain*, **deə** *day*, **deəzi** *daisy*, **eəl** (OE. **hægl**) *hail*, **feən** (OE. **fægen**) *glad*, *fain*, *gladly*, **feə(r)** *fair*, **mee** (shortened in **mēbi** *perhaps*, *possibly*) *may*, **meən** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pail*, **slee** (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay*; **sleen** *slain*, **sneəl** *snail*, **teəl** *tail*.

§ 66. **a** became lengthened to **ā** before **mb** already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the Ormulum. This **ā** fell together with OE. **ā**=Germanic **ai**, and has accordingly become **uə** (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect: **kuəm** *comb*, **wuəm** *womb*. **lam** *lamb* is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. Ormulum acc. sing. **lamb** (i. 274) beside acc. plural **lammbre** (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' Early English Pronunciation show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. **a** has become **ei** in **eit** *eight*, **eit'** (with suspended **t**) *eighth*. In **meits** *to measure* the **ei** seems to point to an OE. **ǣ** (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. **a** has become **iə** in **bied** *beard*, **giə(r)** *gear*, **iərin** *herring*.

§ 69. **æ** (**a**) has become **ē** in **gēs** (OE. **gærs**, ME. **gers**) *grass*; and **oi** in **loin** (OE. **lane**, **lone**) *lane*, which has had the same development as old **o** in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short **a** in originally open syllables has usually become **eə**. But see § 71.

Examples are: **beəd** *to bathe*, **beək** *to bake*, but **bak-stn** (lit.

*bake-stone*) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, **beə(r)** bare, pret. **beə(r)** bore, **bleəd** blade, **bleəz** to blaze, **deəl** dale, **dleə(r)** (ME. *glarin*) to stare hard, **dreeg** (OE. *dragan*) to drawl, **dreek** drake, **eəg** (OE. *haga*) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called *tšiz en bried trī* lit. cheese and bread tree), **eəke(r)** acre, **eəl** ale, **ee(r)** hare, **eet** to hate, **bə-eev** to behave, **fee(r)** to fare, **fleək** flake, **freəm** (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, **nītin-geəl** nightingale, **geep** to gape, **ə-geet** in action, at work, **geet** gate, **greəv** grave, **greez** to graze, **keək** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kreəv** to crave, **leədl** ladle, **leəm** lame, **leeð** (O.Icel. *hlaða*) barn, **meəd** made, **meəg** (OE. *maga*) maw, **meen** mane, **nīt-meə(r)** nightmare, **meet** (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, **neeg** (OE. *gnagan*) to gnaw, **neekt** naked, **neem** name, **preet** (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, **reək** rake, **reeðə(r)** rather, **seeg** (OE. *sage*) a saw, **seək** sake, **seel** sale, **seəm** same, **skeəlz** scales, **skreəp** to scrape, **sneək** snake, **sneə(r)** snare, **speəd** spade, **speen** (OE. *spanan*) to wean, **spee(r)** to spare, **steək** stake, **steel** (pret.) stole, **steə(r)** to stare, **steəvz** staves, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **šeəd** shade, **šeəm** shame, **šeə(r)** share, **šeəv** to shave, **teəl** tale, **teem** tame, **teen** taken, **weəd** to wade, **weəl** whale, **weən** to wane, **weə(r)** (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, **weəv** wave, **weeve(r)** to waver.

§ 71. *æ* (*a*) appears as *a* in: **gavlək** (OE. *gafoluc* spear) crowbar, **mak** to make, **ransak** (O.Icel. *rannsaka* to search a house) to ransack, **tak** (O.Icel. *taka*) to take, **šak** to shake, **šakl** shackle, **sadl** saddle, **stapl** staple, **faðə(r)** father, **laðə(r)** foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as *Schemel*, *Vater*, *nehmen*, beside *Semmel*, *Vetter*, *kommen*. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.



## e.

§ 72. West Germanic **e** and the OE. **e** which arose from the i-umlaut of **a(o)** have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. **e** (= old **e** and the i-umlaut of **a(o)**) in originally closed syllables usually appears as **e** in the W. dialect; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l, m, n, r**.

1. Old **e**:

**beg** (OE. **bedecian**) *to beg*, **bele** *to bellow*, **bel** *bell*, **delf** *a stone quarry*, **delv** *to delve*, **elde(r)-tri** *elder*, **elm** *elm*, **elp** *help*, **etn** *eaten*, **enent** *anent*, *opposite*, **evm** *heaven*, **felt** *felt*, **feðe(r)** *feather*, **freš** *fresh*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **jel** *yell*, **jelp** *yelp*, **kres** *cress*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **nest** *nest*, **nevi** (OE. **nefa**, gen. **nefan**) *nephew*, **rekr** *to reckon*, **sel(sen)** *self*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*, **sevm** *seven*, **skelp** (ME. **skelpen**) *to beat*, **flog**, **skep** (O. Icel. **skeppa**) *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc.*, **smel** *to smell*, **smelt** *to smelt*, **spek** *speck*, **swel** *to swell*, **swelt** (OE. **sweltan**) *to faint*, *be overpowered by heat*, **twenti** *twenty*, **preš** *to thresh*, **prešld** *threshold*, **weft** *weft*, **west** *west*, **weðe(r)** (OE. **weder**) *weather*, **weðe(r)** (OE. **weðer**) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

2. i-umlaut of **a(o)**:

**bed** *bed*, **bef** (Germ. **bäffen** *to bark*) *to cough*, **bek** (O. Icel. **bekkr**) *beck*, **beli** *belly*, **beləsəz** *bellows*, **belt** *belt*, **bend** *to bend*, **benk** *bench*, **best** *best*, **bete(r)** *better*, **blend** *to blend*, **dregz** *dregs*, **drenš** *to drench*, **eb** *ebb*, **edž** *edge*, **edž** *hedge*, **eft** (O. Icel. **hepti**) *haft*, **eg** (O. Icel. **eggia**) *to urge, incite*,

**eg** (O. Icel. *egg*) *egg*, **el** *hell*, **els** *else*, **em** *hem*, **en** *hen*, **end** *end*, **esp** (O. Icel. *hespa*) *hasp*, **evi** *heavy*, **fel** *to fell*, **kemp** (ME. *kempe*) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, **ketl** *kettle*, **leg** (O. Icel. *leggr*) *leg*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **men** *men*, **mens** (OE. *mennisc* *dignity, honour*) *neatness*, **neb** *bill, beak*, **nek** *neck*, **net** *net*, **netl** *nettle*, **pen** *pen*, **peni** *penny*, **rest** *rest*, **retš** *wretch*, **seg** *sedge*, **sek** (O. Icel. *sekk*) *sack*, **sel** *to sell*, **send** *to send*, **sent** *sent*, **set** *to set*, **slek** *small coal*, **slek** (OE. *ge-sleccan*) *to extinguish a fire*, etc. *with water*, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) *the latch of a door*, **spend** *to spend*, **stem** *stem*, **step** *step*, **strenp** (by assimilation) *strength*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **šel** *shell*, **šelf** *shelf*, **tel** *to tell*, **temz** (cp. OE. *tēmsian* *to strain, pass through a sieve*) *a coarse hair sieve*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekia* *to hatch, bring forth*) *brood of chickens*, **twelft** *twelfth*, **twelv** *twelve*, **web** *web*, **wed** (OE. *weddian*) *to wed, marry*, **wedž** *wedge*, **wel** (noun) *well*, **welp** *whelp*, **ouə(r)-welt** (O. Icel. *velta*) *to turn over, upset*, **went** *went*, **wet-stn** *whet-stone*.

§ 74. *er* in the combination *er* + consonant has partly become *ā* and partly *iə*. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

**āt** *heart*, **bāk** *to bark*, **bākm** (OE. *beorg* + *ham* N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *collar of a horse*, **bām** *barm*, **bān** (OE. *bern*) *barn*, **dāk** *dark*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **fāt** (ME. *ferden*) *pedere*, **kāv** *to carve*, **smāt** *smart*, **stāv** *to starve*, **wāk** (noun) *work*, **wāte** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*.

Before final *r* we have *āe* : **fāe(r)** (OE. *feorr*) *far*, **stāe(r)** (OE. *steorra*) *star*, **wāe(r)** (O. Icel. *verre*) *worse*.

**iēnist** *earnest*, **iəp** *earth*, **jied** (3 feet) *yard*, **jien** *yearn*, **liēn** *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : *bōn* to *burn*, *gēn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wōp* *worth*, *suəd* (older *swād*) *sword*.

§ 75. *e* has become *iə* before *r* not followed by another consonant: *biə(r)* to *bear*, *piə(r)* *pear*, *smiə(r)* to *smear*, *spiə(r)* *spear*, *swiə(r)* to *swear*, *wiə(r)* to *wear*, *šiə(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are: *tāə(r)* *tar*, *meə(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ŋ* (now *ŋ* or *nž*): *iŋ* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *iŋž* *hinge*, *iŋlnd* *England*, *iŋliš* *English*, *din* up (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *flin* (ME. *flingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinž* to *cringe*, *linə(r)* to *linger*, *minl* to *mingle*, *sinž* to *singe*, *slin* to *sling*, *strin* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *win* *wing*.

§ 77. *e* has become *i* in: *giv*, *gi* to *give*, *kil* to *kill*, *milk* *milk*, *rid* *rid*, *siks* *six*, *sikst* *sixth*, *silvə(r)* *silver*, *sistə(r)* (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, *sitš* *such*, *šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell* *peas*, etc., *wilə* *willow*, *witš* *which*.

§ 78. *e* has become *ī* before *ld*: *fīld* *field*, *jīld* to *yield*, *šīld* *shield*, *wīld* to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have *ī*: *bīzm* *besom*, *dī* (ME., Ormulum *degen*) to *die*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, *wīzl* *weazel*, and *gīn* *given*.

§ 80. *e* has become *o* in: *fotš* (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, *jolə* *yellow*, *jōn* *yon*, *swolə* (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollzhen*) to *swallow*. We have *oə* in *joən* (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. *e* has become *ə* in: *bəri* *berry*, (ə)levm *eleven*, *jəst* *yeast*, *jəstədə* *yesterday*, *jət* *yet*.

§ 82. *e* has become *iə* in: *æstied* instead, *friet* to fret, *bewail*, mourn over, *riep* to reap, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. *eol* has become *uə* in: *juək* *yolk*.

§ 84. ME. *ei* from OE. *eg*, O. Icel. *ei* has become *ee*: *breed* (OE. *bregdan*) to resemble, act like another person, *geen* (OE. *gegn*) near, direct, *lee* to lay, *leed* laid, *leen* lain, *reen* rain, *see* to say, *seel* sail, *wee* way, *eweē* away.

*been* (O. Icel. *beinn*) near, direct, *beet* bait, *nee* nay, *steek* steak, *ðee* (accented form) they, *ðee(r)* (accented form) their.

*e* has also become *ee* in *feəvr(r)* fever.

§ 85. *e(eo) + w* has become *eu*: *eu* ewe, *streu* to strew.

§ 86. The combination *eht* has become *eit*: *feit* to fight, *reit* right, *streit* straight.

§ 87. Short *e* in open syllables has generally become *ei*:

*beid* bead, *breits* (O. Fris. *brēke*) a breach, *eit* to eat, *bried-fleik* (O. Icel. *fleki* hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, *meil* meal-flower, *meit* meat, *neid* to knead, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) fist, *pei* (ME. *pese*) pea, *speik* to speak, *bed-steid* bedstead, *steil* to steal, *steil* (OE. *stel*) the handle of a pot or jug, *steim* (OE. *ge-stefnian*, *a-stemnian* to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak, *treid* to tread, *wei* (OE. *wegan*) to weigh, *weik* (ME. *weke*) the wick of a lamp or candle, *weiv* to weave.

§ 88. Short *e* in open syllables has remained in: *brēk* to break, *get* (O. Icel. *geta*) to get, *lēk* (O. Icel. *lēka*) to leak.

# i.

§ 89. OE. *i* has generally remained:

*bid* to invite to a funeral, pp. *bidn*, *big* big, large, *bil*



*bill*, *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bind* to *bind*, *bin* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *bite(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *bitš* *bitch*, *biznəs* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the boar to the sow*, *brin* *to bring*, *dig* *to dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diš* *dish*, *diðe(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, *dlite(r)* *to glitter*, *drift* *drift*, *drink* *to drink*, *drivm* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* *to find*, *fiŋe(r)* *finger*, *fiš* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *flitch*, *flike(r)* *to flicker*, *flint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *be-gin* *to begin*, *grind* *to grind*, *grip* *grip*, *if* *if*, *ik* *to hitch*, *il* *ill*, *ilt* *hilt*, *im* *him*, *in*, *i* *in*, *inde(r)* (occ. *inðe(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* *to hit*, *iðe(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kink* (ME. *kinken* *to pant, gasp*) *to cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest, box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) *to tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) *to lie down*, *lik* *to lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* *to live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* *to mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* *to miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitš* *much*, *nibl* *to nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *pitš* *pitch*, *piþ* *pith*, *prik* *to prick*, *prikl* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rift* (ME. *riften*) *to belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* *to wring*, *rinkl* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizn* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* *to sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sin* *to sing*, *sink* *to sink*, *sit* *to sit*, *siv* *sieve*, *skift* *to shift*, *remove*, *skin* *skin*, *skil* *skill*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *slink* *to slink*, *slip* *to slip*, *slipi* *slippery*, *slitn* (pp.) *slit*, *smitl* *to infect*, *smitn* *smitten*, *smiþ* *smith*, *smiði* *smithy*, *spil* *to spill*, *spin* *to spin*, *spinl* *spindle*, *spit* *to spit*, *spitek* *spigot*, *spring* *to spring*, *stik* *stick*, *stik* *to stick*, *stil* *still*, *stin* *to sting*, *stink*

to *stink*, *stits* *stitch*, *strikn* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilinz* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swin* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *shin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šrink* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tlin* to *cling*, *tlip* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšildə(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is always used) *children*, *tšin* *chin*, *twig* *twig*, *twin* *twin*, *twinkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *pik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *pin* *thing*, *pisl* *thistle*, *prift* *thrift*, *šis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *widə* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *wində* *window*, *winte(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispe(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *wits* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian* to *dry up*) to *wither*.

§ 90. *ir* + consonant has become *ō* + consonant :

*bād* *bird*, *bāk* *birch*, *gāsl* *gristle*, *ād* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-gət* *kirkgate*) *church*, *pād* *third*, *pēti* *thirty*, *wāl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *e* in : *gosəp* *gossip*, *jəs* *yes*, *stērək* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *e(r)* *her*, *tšərəp* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld* : *mīld* *mild*, *wīld* *wild*. But *tšildə(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is used) *children*, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. *iht* has become *īt* : *brīt* *bright*, *līt* *light*, *levis*, *līts* *the lungs of animals*, *mīt* (noun) *might*, *nīt* *night*, shortened in *foṭnit* *fortnight*, *plīt* *plight*, *sīt* *sight*, *slīt* *slight*, *tīt* *tight*. *weit* (OE. *gewihte*) has been influenced by *wei* to *weigh*.

§ 94. Medial OE. *ig* has become *ī* in : *stī* *sty*, *ladder*, *stīl* (OE. *stigel*) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.



§ 95. **i** has become **ai** in: **ai** (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. **iw** has become **iu**: **tliu** (OE. **cliwe**) *a ball of string or worsted*.

§ 97. **i** has become **u** in: **kud** (OE. **cwidu**) *cud*, **ruš** *rush*, **tul** *to*.

§ 98. **i** has become **iə** in: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh or sneer at*, **striək** *streak*, **stripe**, **šiez** *these*.

§ 99. **i** has become **e** in: **lenit** (ME. **lynet**, probably from Fr. **linotte**) *linnet*.

## O.

§ 100. OE. **o** (= West Germanic **o**) in originally closed syllables has usually remained **o**; and also when **o** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**:

**blob** (see N.E.D.) *a bubble*, **bulb**, **bodm** *bottom*, **boks** *box*, **bore** *to borrow*, **brokn** *broken*, **broþ** *broth*, **dof** *to undress*, **dog** *dog*, **dokn** (OE. **docce**) *a dock*, **dolt** *lump of dirt*, **don** *to dress*, **drop** *drop*, **džogl** (cp. ME. **joggen**) *to shake*, **flok** *flock*, **fog** (ME. **fogge**) *aftergrass*, **foks** *fox*, **fole** *to follow*, **fond** (ME. **fonned**, pp. of **fonnen** *be foolish*) *fond*, **foþn** (pp.) *fought*, **frog** *frog*, **frost** *frost*, **frop** *froth*, **frozn** *frozen*, **god** *god*, **gospl** *gospel*, **kob**-web *cob*, **kod** *cod*, **kof** *cough*, **kok** *cock*, **kokl** *cockle*, **kolep** (ME. **colop**, cp. O. Swed. **kollops**) *slice (of bacon)*, **kope(r)** *copper*, **kroft** (OE. **croft**) *a small field*, **krop** *crop*, **kros** *cross*, **loft** *loft*, **lok** *lock*, **loks** *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, **lop** (OE. **lopp**) *flea*, **lopəd** (ME. **lopren** *coagulate*) *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, **lopste(r)** *lobster*, **lost** *lost*, **lot** *lot*, **mos** *moss*, **mop** *moth*, **nod** (ME. **nodden**) *nap*, *short sleep*, **nok**

to *knock*, **not** *knot*, **notš** *notch*, **od** *odd*, **ofl** *offal*, **oft** *oft*, *often*, **og** (ME. *hog*) *the first year's wool of a sheep*, **oks** *ox*, **ole** *hollow*, **olin** (OE. *holen*) *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, **on** (accented form) *on*, **op** *to hop*, **opm** *open*, **otē(r)** *otter*, **otšed** *orchard*, **ovl** *hovel*, **plot** *plot*, **poks** *pox*, **prod** *to prick, goad*, **rok** *rock*, **rot** *to rot*, **slop** (O. Icel. *sloppr*) *the leg of a pair of trousers*, **slot** (ME. *slot*) *bolt of a door*, **smok** *smock*, **snod** (O. Icel. *snoðinn* *smooth (of hair)*), *smooth, even*, **snodn** *to make smooth*, **snot** *snot*, **sod** *sod*, **sodnd** *saturated, wet through*, **sok** *sock*, **sorē** *sorrow*, **spokn** *spoken*, **spot** *spot*, **stok** *stock*, **stop** *to stop*, **šop** *shop*, **šot** *shot*, **šotn** (pp.) *shot*, **tlog** *a shoe with wooden soles*, **tlok** *the common black beetle*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlot** *clot*, **tlovn** *cloven*, **top** *top*, **topin** (ME. *topping*) *the front part of the hair of the head*, **topl** *to fall over*, **tot** *a small beer glass*, **trodn** *trodden*, **trof** *trough*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** (OE. *prostle*) *thrush*, **protl** (ME. *protlen*) *to press on the windpipe*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 101. **oht** has become **out**: **bout** *bought*, **doutē(r)** *daughter*, **rout** *wrought*. We have however **o** in **fotn** (§ 100) *fought*.

§ 102. ME. **ow** (= OE. **og**) has become **ou**: **reēn-bou** *rain-bow*, **floun** *flown*.

§ 103. **ol** + consonant has become **ou** + consonant: **boul** *bowl*, **boustē(r)** *bolster*, **bout** *bolt*, **fouk** *folk*, **goud** *gold*, **kouk** (see N.E.D. sub. *colk*) *coke, cinder*, **kout** *colt*, **out** *holt*, **moud-wāp** *a mole*, **stoun** *stolen*, **toul** *toll*.

But we have **o** in **wod** (accented form) *would*; and **u** in **sud** (accented form) *should*; and **oe** in **noep** (ME. *nolpen* *to strike*) *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of **o** before a following **r**:

(1) **oe**: **boēn** *born*, **foek** *fork*, **koen** *corn*, **tē-moēn** *to-*

*morrow*, *moen*, *moenin* *morning*, *noep* *north*, *oen* *horn*, *oes* *horse*, *stoem* *storm*, *swoen* *sworn*, *šoēn* *shorn*, *šoet* *short*, *toen* *torn*, *poen* *thorn*.

(2) *uē*: *ē-fuē(r)* *before*, *smuē(r)* (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

*buēd* *board*, *ē-fuēd* *afford*, *uēd* *hoard*.

(3) *ē*: *spē(r)* *spur*, *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

§ 105. *o* has become *uē* in: *buēkn* (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, *fluēt* *float*, *kuēv* *cove*, *juēk* *yoke*, *uēp* *hope*, *nuez* *nose*, *puēk* (OE. *poca*) *sack*, *puēni* *pony*, *puēst* (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, *ruēz* *a rose*, *stuēv* *stove*, *suēk* *to soak*, *suēp* (OE. *sopa* *sup*, *small quantity (of water)*) *a little tea* or *beer*, etc., *tšūēk* *to choke*.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. *o* has become *ū* in: *smūk* *to smoke*, *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

§ 107. *o* has become *u* in: *dul* *dull*, *foks-dluv* *fox-glove*, *fluē(r)* *to flutter*, *kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss*, *uvm* *oven*. It is very probable that the *u* in some of these words goes back to OE. *y* (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the *Academy*, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. *o* has become *e* through loss of stress in: *žen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

§ 109. *o* in originally open syllables has generally become *oi*: *boil* (O.Icel. *bolr*, ME. *bole*) *bole of a tree*, *foil* *foal*, *goit* (ME. *gote*) *channel*, *mill-stream*, *koil* *coal*, *pig-coit* (OE. *cot*, *cote*) *pig-sty*, *loin* (OE. *lone*) *lane*, *loiz* (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, *moit* *mote*, *oil* *hole*, *roid* (mostly used in the plural *roidz*) *a clearing (of a wood)*, *soil* (OE. *sol*) *ground*,

*earth*, *soil* (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *poil* (OE. *polian* *to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *proit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short *o* in open syllables has remained in: *bodi* (OE. *bodig*) *body*, *popi* (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

## u.

§ 111. Short *u* has generally remained unchanged:

*bluðe(r)* *to cry, weep*, *buk* *buck*, *bul* *bull*, *bulæk* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busl* *to bustle*, *drukþ* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *dun* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fulø(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt*, *grumble*, *find* *fault*, *grund* *ground*, *grunz* (pl.) *sediment*, *bə-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *jun* *young*, *krudl* (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, *krudz* (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, *krum* *crumb*, *krumpl* *to crumple*, *kudl* *to embrace*, *kuf* (*kuft*) *cuff*, *kum* *to come*, *kunin* *cunning*, *kup* *cup*, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, *lun* *lung*, *luv* *love*, *muml* *to mumble*, *mun* (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, *musl* *mussel*, *num* *numb*, *nut* *nut*, *pluk* *to pluck*, *pund* *a pound*, *rudi* *ruddy*, *run* *wrung*, *skuft* *the nape of the neck*, *skul* *skull* (*of the head*), *skute(r)* *to spill*, *slun* *slung*, *sprun* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stun* *stung*, *stut* (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, *sum* *some*, *sume(r)* *summer*, *sumet* (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, *sump* *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, *sun* *son*, *sun* *sun*, *sunde* *Sunday*, *sukn* *sunk*, *sun* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swun* *swung*, *šrukþ* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,



šūðe(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, tluɾ *clung*, tluſtə(r) *cluster*, tub (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, tug (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, plod, tuml to *tumble*, tun *tun*, tuɾ *tongue*, tup (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, tusk *tusk*, tšuf *proud*, *haughty*, ug to *carry*, ugli *ugly*, uɾ (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, ulz (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, undəd *hundred*, unde(r) *under*, uni *honey*, unt to *hunt*, unə(r) *hunger*, þunə(r) *thunder*, wud *wood*, wulzi *wollen*, wun (pp.) *wound*, wun (pp.) *won*, wund *wound*, wunde(r) *wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in : būk, būkþ (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk*, *size*, ɐ-būn (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, mūfin *muffin*, pūl to *pull*, šūlde(r) (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say šūðe(r)) *shoulder*, wūl *wool* (but *wulzi wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē : dēst *durst*, kēs to *curse*, skēf *scurf*, snēt (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, giggle, tēn to *turn*, tēf *turf*.

(2) ɐ : berə *borough*, ɐri *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, fere *furrow*.

(3) uə : duə(r) *door*, muən to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that *muən* has nothing to do with OE. *murnan*, but is simply *muən* to *moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā : fāl (OE. *fugol*) *fowl*, kāl (OE. *cugle*) *cowl*, sā (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in : ānd *hound*, bāns (ME. *bunsen*) to *bounce*, drānd (OE. *druncnian*) to *drown*.

§ 116. u has become iu in : priu (prift) *through*, *from*, on account of.

## Y.

§ 117. **y** (=the i-umlaut of **u**) has generally become **i** : **bizi** *busy*, **brig** *bridge*, **brim** *brim*, **brimstn** *brimstone*, **did** *did*, **didl** (cp. OE. *dyderian*) *to cheat*, **din** *din*, **dip** *to dip*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **fil** *to fill*, **flig** (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* *able to fly*) *to fledge*, **flit** *to remove*, **kiln** *kiln*, **ekin** *akin*, **kinl** *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, **kinlin** *firewood*, **kin** *king*, **kripl** *cripple*, **kitšn** *kitchen*, **ig** (OE. *hyge* *mind*) *mood, temper*, **il** *hill*, **inš** *inch*, **ip** *hip*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **lift** *to lift*, **lin** (O.Icel. *lyng*) *heather*, **lisn** *to listen*, **mig** *midge*, **miln** *mill*, **nit** *to knit*, **pilē** *pillow*, **pit** *pit*, **rig** (OE. *hrycg*) *back*, **rigin** *ridge of a house*, **sil** *sill*, **sin** *sin*, **kā-slip** *cowslip*, **snift** *to sniff, scent*, **stint** *to stint*, **tlik** (OE. *clycc(e)an*, see N.E.D. sub *clitch*) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, **tlip** *to clip*, **trim** *to trim*, **pin** *thin*.

§ 118. **yht** has become **it** : **flīt** *flight*, **frīt** *fright*, **rīt** *wright*.

§ 119. **y** has become **ī** before **ld** : **bīld** *to build*, **gīld** *to gild*.

§ 120. **y** before **a** following **r**.

(1) **ē** : **bēdn** *burden*, **bēl āt** (OE. *byrlian*) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, **bēp** *birth*, **ēdl** *hurdle*, **fēst** *first*, **gēdl** *girdle*, **kēnl** *kernel*, **mēpē(r)** *to murder*, **mēki** *mirky*, **šēt** *shirt*, **tēd** (cp. OE. *tyrdel*, Stratmann) *turd*, **wēk** *to work*, **wēm** *worm*.

(2) **ø** : **beri** *to bury*, **meri** *merry*, **sperinz** (cp. OE. *spyrian*) *banns of marriage*, **stē(r)** *to stir*, **weri** *to worry*, **fig-wet** *figwort*.

§ 121. **y** has become **u** in : **bluš** *to blush*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **bunl** *bundle*, **krutš** *crutch*, **muk** *muck*, **stubl** *stubble*, **šut** *to shut*, **šutl** *shuttle*, **trunl** *trundle*.



## 2. The Long Vowels.

### *ā.*

§ 122. The normal development of OE. *ā* in the W. dialect is *ue* :

*bruēd* *broad*, *buen* *bone*, *bue(r)* *boar*, *buēt* *boat*, *buēp* *both*, *druen* *drone*, *druēv* (noun) *drove*, *duē* *doe*, *duēf* *dough*, *duēfi* *cowardly*, *duel* *dole*, *fuēm* *foam*, *guēd* *goad*, *gruen* *to groan*, *gruēp* *to grope*, *gruēv* *grove*, *guē* *to go*, *ə-guē* *ago*, *guen* *gone*, *guē(r)* *gore*, *guēst* *ghost*, *guet* *goat*, *kruek* *to croak*, *luēd* *load*, *burden*, *luēf* *loaf*, *luen* *loan*, *eluen* *alone*, *luensm* *lonely*, *luēp* *loath*, *luēð* *to loathe*, *muen* (OE. *mānan*, ME. *mānen*, *mānen*) *to moan*, *muē(r)* *more*, *muēst* *most*, *nue* *no*, *nuen* *none*, *ruēd* *road*, *ruēp* *rope*, *ruē(r)* *to roar*, *struek* *to stroke*, *struek* (OE. *strāc*) *half a bushel*, *stuēn* *stone*, *sue* *so*, *suēp* *soap*, *sue(r)* *sore*, *tluēp* *cloth*, *tluēz* *clothes*, *tluēð* *to clothe*, *tluēve(r)* *clover*, *tue* *toe*, *tued* *toad*, *tuēkn* *token*, *tuēn* (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, *uē* *who*, *uēk* *oak*, *uēli* *holy*, *uēl* *whole*, *uēm* *home*, *uēnli* *lonely*, *uē(r)* *oar*, *uē(r)* *hoar*, *uēs(t)* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*, *uēts* *oats*, *uēp* *oath*, *wue* *woe*.

§ 123. *āw* has become *oē* :

*bloē* *to blow*, *croē* *crow*, *croē* *to crow*, *moe* *to mow*, *noē* *to know*, *sloē* *slow*, *snoē* *snow*, *soē* *to sow*, *poē* *to thaw*, *proē* *to throw*, *oēðe(r)* *either*, *noēðe(r)* *neither*.

But we have *ou* in : *out* (OE. *āwiht*) *ought*, *nout* (OE. *nāwiht*) *naught*, *soul* (OE. *sāwol*) *soul*.

§ 124. *ā* has become *ou* in :

*lou* (O.Icel. *lāgr*) *low*, *ou* (OE. *āgan*) *to owe*, *out* (OE. *āhte*) *ought* ; but *oē* in : *oen* (OE. *āgen*) *own*.

§ 125. *ā* was shortened to *a* at an early period in : *as*, *aks* (OE. *āscian*, *ācsian*) *to ask*, *alidē* (OE. *hālig-dæg*)

*holiday*, *lavrək* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spāt1*) *spittle*. To *e* in *meš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to *o* in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. *ā* has become *u* in *ut hot*, *wun one*, *wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (= OE. *ā*) has become *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *nə(r) nor*, *net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassified: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race*, *swīp to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

#### Germanic *ǣ*.

§ 130. Germanic *ǣ* (= WS. *ǣ*, O.North. *ē*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedily*, *īmin* (OE. *ǣfnung*, ME. *ǣfening*) *evening*, *nīdl needle*, *rīd to read*, *sīd seed*, *slīp to sleep*, *strīt street*, *šīp sheep*, *tšīz cheese*, *prīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become *ie* in:

*brieþ breath*, *brieð to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fiə(r) fear*, *e-fied afraid*, *iel cel*, *iernd errand*, *jie(r) year*, *miel meal*, *repast*, *swiel* (OE. *swǣlan*, O.Icel. *svǣla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *ðie(r) there*, *wiepm weapon*, *wie(r) where*, *wiez to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before **c(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87): **leitš** *leech*, **speitš** *speech*.

§ 133. It has become **ee** in : **bleet** *to bleat*, **gree** *gray*, **ee(r)** *hair*, **weev** *wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to **e** in : **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **let** *to let*, **mede** *meadow*, **red** (OE. **rædde**) *read*, **sed** (OE. **sæde**, older **sægde**, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, **setede** (OE. **sæterdæg**) *Saturday*, **slept** *slept*, **sez** *sayest*, *says*, **šeped** *shepherd*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 135. It has become **a** in : **blast** *blast*.

§ 136. It has become **i** in : **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.

OE. **æ** (= i-umlaut of **ā**).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of **ā** is **ie** :

**briedþ** *breadth*, **diel** *deal*, **dliem** *gleam*, **iæl** *to heal*, **iælp** *health*, **iæt** *heat*, **iēðn** *heathen*, **lied** *to lead*, **liede(r)** *tendon*, **lien** *lean*, **liest** *least*, **liēv** *to leave*, **mien** *mean*, **mien** *to mean*, **intend**, **riē(r)** *to rear*, **rieþ** *wreath*, **sie** *sea*, **siæt** *seat*, **swiet** *to sweat*, **šieþ** *sheath*, **tiēz** *to tease*, **tlien** *clean*, **wiet** *wheat*.

§ 138. Before **c(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132 : **bleitš** *to bleach*, **reik** *to reach*, **teitš** *to teach*.

§ 139. **æ** has also become **ei** in :

(1) **lein** *to lean*, **spreid** *to spread*.

(2) **kei** *key*, **nei** *neigh*.

140. **æht** has become **out** : **tout** (OE. **tæhte**) *taught*.

§ 141. *ǣ* has become *ee* in: *leedi* *lady*, *steēz* *stairs*, *tleē* *clay*.

§ 142. It has become *oe* in: *noēðe(r)* *neither*, *oēðe(r)* *either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to *e* in: *emti* *empty*, *fleš* *flesh*, *left* (pret. and pp.) *left*, *lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len* to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les* *less*, *ment* *meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to *a* in: *bad* *bad*, *fat* *fat*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *mad* *mad*, *madlin* *a bewildered or confused person*, *stupid fellow*, *rasl* *to wrestle*, *spat* (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become *i* in *ivē(r)* *ever*, *ivri* *every*, *nivē(r)* *never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. *ǣnig*) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

### *ē*.

1. *ē* (=i-umlaut of *ō*).

§ 147. *ē*, the i-umlaut of *ō*, has become *ī*: *blīd* *to bleed*, *brīd* *to breed*, *dīm* *to deem*, *fīd* *to feed*, *fīl* *to feel*, *fīt* *feet*, *gīs* *geese*, *grīn* *green*, *grīt* *to greet*, *īd* *heed*, *īl* *heel*, *kīl* (OE. *cēlan*) *to cool*, *kīn* *keen*, *kīp* *to keep*, *kwīn* *queen*, *mīt* *to meet*, *sīk* *to seek*, *sīm* *to seem*, *slī* *sly*, *swīt* *sweet*, *tīm* (O. Icel. *tēma*) *to pour out*, *tīp* *teeth*, *wīp* *to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to *e* before consonant combinations in: *bled* *bled*, *bles* *to bless*, *bred* *bred*, *gezlin* *gosling*, *fed* *fed*, *felt* (pret.) *felt*, *kept* *kept*, *met* *met*, *tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out*, *tem-ful* *brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular: *britšez* (OE.

**brēc**) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. *wāste*) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. *wārig*) *weary*.

2. **ē** (= older **īe**, partly arising from the i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from *ecthlipsis*).

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **lītnin** *lightning*, **bē-līv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **slīv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **šīt** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This **ē** has been shortened to **i** in: **rik** *reek*, *smoke*, **strip** *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become **īe** before a following **r** in: **īed** *heard*, **īe(r)** *to hear*, **niē(r)** (OHG. *nioro*) *kidney*, **stīe(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. **ē** has been shortened to **e** at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become **ee** in: **ee** *hay*; and **ei** in: **eit** *height*.

### 3. Germanic **ē**.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **īe(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. *mēd*, older *meord* *pay*, *reward*) *troublesome*, *tiresome*, *to no purpose*.

4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This **ē** has become **ī** in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī** *he*, **jī** *ye*, **mī** *me*, **šī** *thee*, **wī** *we*.

### **ī**.

§ 156. OE. **ī** has regularly become **ai**: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. *hrīm*?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. *bīdan*) *to endure*, *put up with*, *wait*, *stay*, *remain*, **bait** *to*



*bite*, *braidl* *bridle*, *daik* *dike*, *dyke*, *dlaid* *to glide*, *draiv* *to drive*, *fail* *file*, *faiv* *five*, *graip* *to gripe*, *graim* (ME. *grīm*) *soot* (*on the kettle*), *kraist* *Christ*, *laif* *life*, *laik* *like*, *laim* *lime*, *lain* *line*, *ə-laiv* *alive*, *mai* (accented form) *my*, *mail* *mile*, *main* *mine*, *mait* *mite*, *naif* *knife*, *paik* *pike*, *pail* *pile*, *pain* *to pine*, *paip* *pipe*, *raid* *to ride*, *raip* *ripe*, *rait* *to write*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa* *to break*) *to tear*, *raiz* *to rise*, *said* *side*, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain through a sieve*, *saip* (cp. MHG. *sīfen*) *to ooze or drain out slowly*, *saið* *scythe*, *slaid* *to slide*, *slaim* *slime*, *slaip* *to take away the skin or outside covering*, *smait* *to smite*, *snaip* *snipe*, *straid* *to stride*, *straik* *to strike*, *swaim* *to climb up a tree or pole*, *swaip* (cp. MHG. *swīfen*) *to sweep off, remove hastily*, *šain* *to shine*, *šait* *cacare*, *šair* (ME. *schīve*) *slice*, *taid* *feast time*, *taidin* *a present from the feast*, *taik* (O. Icel. *tīk* *dog*) *a low fellow*, *taim* *time*, *tait* (in the phrase: *es tait* *as soon*, comp. *taite(r)* *sooner, rather*, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *tītt*) *soon*, *twain* *twine*, *twais* *twice*, *ðai* (accented form) *thy*, *ðain* *thine*, *praiv* *to thrive*, *waid* *wide*, *waif* *wife*, *wail* *a while, time*, *wain* *wine*, *waip* *to wipe*, *wait* *white*, *waiz* *wise*, *fraide* *Friday*.

§ 157. *ī* before a following *r*: *aīen* *iron*, *spaīe(r)* *spire*, *waīe(r)* *wire*.

§ 158. Old *ī* appears as *ī* in: *sī* *to sigh* (§ 318, *b*), *skrīk* (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*, Swed. *skrika*) *to shriek*. And possibly in *stī* (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. *īw* has become *iu*: *spiu* (OE. *spīwan*) *to spew*, *tiuzde* (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday*.

§ 160. *ī* underwent early shortening to *i* in: *bi* (unaccented form) *by*, *dwinl* *to dwindle*, *fift* *fifth*, *fifti* *fifty*, *fipms* *fivepence*, *linin* *linen*, *linsīd* *linseed*, *stif* *stiff*, *wimin* *women*, *midif* *midwife*, *wizdm* *wisdom*.



§ 161. *rī* has become *ē* through metathesis in : *kēsmeš* *Christmas*, *kēsni* to *christen*.

§ 162. *ī* has become *u* in : *wumn* *woman*; *ie* in : *sniēk* to *sneak*; *e* in : *sterep* *stirrup*.

*ō*.

§ 163. The normal development of *ō* is *ui* : *bluid* *blood*, *bruid* *brood*, *buin* *boon*, *buit* to *boot*, *buiš* *booth*, *buizm* *bosom*, *duin* *done*, *fluid* *flood*, *fuid* *food*, *fruit* *foot*, *guid* *good*, *guis* *goose*, *kruidl* to *shrink* or *cover with cold*, *fear* or *pain*, *kuil* *cool*, *muid* *mood*, *muil* *confusion*, *bad temper*, *muin* *moon*, *nuin* *noon*, *pruiv* (OE. *prōfian* from Lat. *probāre*) to *prove*, *ruid* *rood*, *ruif* *roof*, *ruit* *root*, *skuil* *school*, *smuiš* *smooth*, *spuin* *spoon*, *stuid* *stood*, *stuil* *stool*, *suin* *soon*, *suit* *soot*, *tuil* *tool*, *tuip* *tooth*, *šuin* *shoes*, *uid* *hood*, *uif* *hoof*, *uin* (ME. *hōnen*) to *harass*, *treat badly*.

§ 164. *ō* has become *iu* before *k*, *m*, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before *k* : *briuk* *brook*, *iuk* *hook*, *kriuk* *crook*, *liuk* to *look*, *niuk* *nook*, *riuk* *rook*, *šiuk* *shook*, *tiuk* *took*.

*būk* *book*, and *kūk* *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before *m* : *blium* *bloom*, *brium* *broom*, *dlium* *gloom*, *dium* *doom*, *gium* *gum*, *lium* *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect : *biu* *bough*, *diu* to *do*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (plural) *enough*, *pliu* *plough*, *sliu* *slew*, *tiu* *too*.

*šū* *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form *šuin* § 163. *ō* appears as *i* in *inif* (sing.) *enough*.

§ 165. *ō* has become *uə* before *r*: *dluə(r)* (ME. *glören*) *to stare*, *fluə(r)* *floor*, *muə(r)* *moor*.

§ 166. *ōw* has become *ou*: *dlou* *to glow*, *flou* *to flow*, *grou* *to grow*, *stou* *to stow*.

§ 167. *ōht* became *oht* already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become *out* in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: *brout brought*, *sout sought*, *pout thought*.

§ 168. *ō* has become *ou* in: *skoup* *scoop*.

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

(a) To *o*: *blosm* *blossom*, *foste(r)* *foster*, *foðe(r)* *fodder*, *kom* (OE. *cōm*) *came*, *soft* *soft*, *šod* *shod*, *tof* *tough*.

(b) To *u*: *bruðe(r)* *brother*, *dluv* *glove*, *duz* *dost*, *does*, *mundə* *Monday*, *munþ* *month*, *muðe(r)* *mother*, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) *slough*, *tuðe(r)* *the other*, *uðe(r)* *other*.

§ 170. *ō* has become *e* in *wednzde* (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) *Wednesday*.

## ū.

§ 171. *ū* has generally become *ā*: *ā* *how*, *āl* *owl*, *āmive(r)* *however*, *ās* *house*, *āt* *out*, *bā* *to bow*, *bān* (O. Icel. *büenn*, lit. *bound*; generally used in the sense of *going*, as *wie(r)* *tə bān* ? *where art thou going* ? *am bān dān tloin* *I am going down the lane*), *brā* *brow*, *brān* *brown*, *bāt* (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) *without*, *e-bāt* *about*, *dān* *down*, *dāst* *dust*, *dlāmi* (not the same word as *gloomy* which is *dliumi* § 164) *sad*, *downcast*, *drāzi* *drowsy*, *fāl* *foul*, *ugly*, *kā* *cow*, *krād* *crowd*, *lād* *loud*, *lās* *louse*, *mās* *mouse*, *māþ* *mouth*, *nā* *now*, *rām* *room*, *rāst* *rust*, *prād* *proud*, *sāk* *to suck*, *sāþ* *south*, *slām* (OE. *slūma*) *slumber*, *sprāt* (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) *to sprout*, *šrād* *shroud*, *tān* *town*,

**tlād** *cloud*, **tlāt** *clout*, **trāst** (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, **ðā** (accented form) *thou*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

§ 172. **ū** has become **āə** before a following **r**: **āə(r)** (accented form) *our*, **kāə(r)** **dān** (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra* *to cower*) *to bend down, sit down*, **sāə(r)** *sour*, **šāə(r)** *shower*.

But we have **ē** in **pēzde** *Thursday*.

§ 173. **doən** *down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. **ū** was shortened to **u** at an early period in: **busk** (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask* *to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, **druft** *drought*, **duv** *dove*, **fus** *fuss*, **kud** (accented form) *could*, **plum** *plum*, **ruf** *rough*, **uni-sukl** *honeysuckle*, **sup** *to drink*, *sup*, **šuv** *to shove*, **pum** *thumb*, **ulət** *owl*, **up**, **uðə(r)** *udder*, **uz** (accented form) *us*, **uzbn** *husband*.

It has been weakened to **ə** in the unaccented particle **bəd** *but*.

## ȳ.

§ 175. **ȳ**, the i-umlaut of **ū**, has become **ai**: **aid** *hide, skin*, **aiv** *hive*, **braid** *bride*, **brain** *brine*, **drai** *dry*, **draip** *to drip*, **daiv** *to dive*, **kait** *kite*, **lais** *lice*, **mais** *mice*, **praid** *pride*, **skai** *sky*.

§ 176. It has become **aiə** before a following **r**: **aiə(r)** *to hire*, **faie(r)** *fire*, **maie(r)** *mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to **i** in: **filp** *filth*, **idn** (pp. from which was formed a new present **id** *to hide*), **litl** *little*, **lits** (retained only in the game of **lits en gēts** *lit. littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two **lits**

have the value of one *gōt*; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7).  
*piml thimble, wiš to wish.*

§ 178. *ȳ* (?) has become *u* in *prust to thrust*.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### *ēa*.

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iə*: *biem beam*, *bien bean*, *biet to beat*, *bried bread*, *died dead*, *dief deaf*, *dieþ death*, *driem dream*, *ə-gien again, against*, *iēd head*, *iēp heap*, *iə(r) ear*, *iēst east*, *iēstə(r) Easter*, *liēd lead*, *liēf leaf*, *bē-lief belief*, *niə(r) near*, *piə-kok peacock*, *siem seam*, *stiem steam*, *stiēp steep*, *striē* (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, *striem stream*, *šief sheaf*, *tiem team*, *tšiep cheap*, *priēp* (OE. *prēapian to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *priētn to threaten*.

§ 180. *ēaw* has become *eu*: *deu dew*, *eu to hew*, *feu* (OE. *fēawe*) *few*, *šeu to show*, *teu* (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.

But we have *oe* in *roe* (OE. *hrēaw*) *rare*; which presupposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *īn*) *eye*, *tšīk cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become *ei* in: *ei* (OE. *hēah*) *high*, *nei* (OE. *nēah*) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms *heh* and *neh* would regularly become diphthongized to *ei*, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become *ee* in: *flee* (OE. *flēan*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, *neebe(r) neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse **au** has become **ou** in : **loup** (O. Icel. **hlaupa**) *to leap, jump*, **lous** (O. Icel. **lauss**) *loose*; and **oe** in : **goëm** (O. Icel. **gaum**) *heed, care, attention*, **goëmlës** *silly, stupid*, **roet** (O. Icel. **rauta** *to roar*) *to bray*.

§ 185. **ēa** has become **ē** through absorption of **r** in : **gēt** *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa** :

(a) To **e** in : **efə(r)** *heifer*, **lek** *leek*, **red** *red*.

(b) To **a** in : **laðə(r)** *lather*, **tšap** *chap*.

### ēo.

§ 187. OE. **ēo** has generally become **ī** : **bī** *bee*, **bī** (accented form) *to be*, **bīn** *been*, **dīp** *deep*, **dlī** *glee*, **fīnd** *fiend*, **fī** *to fly*, **fī** *fly*, **fīis** *fleece*, **fī** *free*, **fīz** *to freeze*, **kīp** *to creep*, **lī** *to lie*, **līf** (OE. **lēof**) *soon*, **līvə(r)** *sooner, rather*, **lit** *a light*, **nī** *knee*, **nīz** (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) *to sneeze*, **rīd** *reed*, **rīl** *reel*, **pīst** *priest*, **sī** *to see*, **sīð** *to seethe*, **snīz** *to sneeze*, **tlīv** *to cleave*, **trī** *tree*, **bə-twīn** *between*, **pī** *thigh*, **pīf** *thief*, **pī** *three*, **wīd** *weed*, **wīl** *wheel*.

But we have **tšīuz** *to choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become **ie** before **a** following **r** : **bie(r)** *beer*, **die(r)** *dear*, **drieri** *dreary*.

§ 189. Before **r** + consonant it became shortened to **e** already in ME., and then had the same further development as old **e** before **r** + consonant (§ 87) : **dālin** (OE. **dēorling**, ME. **derrling**) *darling*, **fādin** (OE. **fēorðung**, ME. **ferthing**) *farthing*.

§ 190. **ēow** has become **iu** : **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **griu** *grew*, **jiup** *youth*, **kriu** *crew*, **niu** *new*, **niu** *knew*, **riu** *to*



*rue*, **sniu** (§ 377) *it snowed*, **tliu** *clew*, **triu** *true*, **triup** *truth*, **siu** *sowed*, **priu** *threw*.

But in the following words we have **eu** which points to an old **ēaw** (§ 180): **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, **tšeu** *to chew*. We have **ouə** in: **fouə(r)** (OE. **fēower**, but ME. **fōwer**, which would regularly become **fouə(r)** in the dialect, § 166) *four*, **fouet** (OE. **fēowerða**) *fourth*, **fouetīn** (OE. **fēowertāne**) *fourteen*. And **āə** in: **jāə(r)** (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by **āə(r)** *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassified: **šū** (accented form) *she*, **šuit** *to shoot*.

§ 192. Early shortenings of **ēo**:

(a) To **e** in: **breſt** *breast*, **fel** (pret.) *fell*, **frend** *friend*, **step-faðə(r)** *step-father*. Anglian **ēo** (= WS. **īe**) has been shortened to **e** in: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

(b) To **o** in: **foti** *forty*, **fotnit** *fortnight*.

(c) To **i** in: **diwl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*, **e tūpri** lit. *a two* (or) *three, a few*.

(d) To **e** in: **sə ðə** lit. *see thou, look!* **prəpms** *threepence*.

#### Elision of **e**.

§ 193. The **e** is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs **eə**, **iə**, **oə**, **uə**, **āə**, **aie**, **iuə**, **ouə**, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus **gue** but **gu uəm** *go home*, **me ai** *may I*, but **mee wī** (§ 393), **noe** but **a no im** *I know him*, and similarly for the others.



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

u	as in	just, dozen, double.
ā	„	grant, art, master.
ai	„	fine, pie, try.
au	„	doubt, powder.
æ	„	value, rat.
e	„	debt, measure.
ei	„	bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„	pair, chair.
ē	„	furnish, journey.
i	„	dinner, pity.
ij	„	beak, secret, beef, grief.
iē	„	fierce, clear.
o	„	jolly, profit.
oi	„	boil, poison.
ou	„	roast, notice.

ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : *abit habit, aktli actually, ali aisle, alley, arënd* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider, avek havoc, baril barrel, damidž damage, faks facts, galøk* (O. Fr. *galec*) *lefthand, galep to gallop, galn gallon, garit garret, gran-faðe(r), gram-faðe(r) grand-father, kap cap, kapil* (Fr. *capel a little hat*, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe, karit carrot, lamp lamp, mane(r) manner, map* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub *mop*) *a mop, mare to match a pattern, natrel (natre-bl) natural, pantri pantry, ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat, salit salad, skafi scaffold, skafin scaffolding, stati statue, tali to agree, be right, te liv tali to live together without being married, tšapil chapel, vali valley, vale value.*

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : *basted bastard, branš branch, grant to grant, paste(r) pasture, plant plant.*

But ee in : *bees bass, leerem alarum, meeste(r) master, pleeste(r) plaster.*

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : *apren apron, stapl staple.*

But we have *moendž mange.*

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, n, š, cp. § 59 :

*dregn dragon.*

*blenk blank, blenkit blanket, kenke(r)* (ME. *cancren*) *to corrode, lenwidž language, plenk plank, renk rank.*

*bešfi bashful, fešn fashion, pešn passion, seš sash.*

§ 198. **al** has become **œ** in the combinations **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, cp. § 62.

**goeki** (but **galek** § 326) *left handed*, **boem** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemend** *almond*, **boel** *ball*.

§ 199. **al** in the combination **ld** has become **ou**, cp. § 64: **skoud** *to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in **fout** (ME. **faute**) *fault*.

§ 200. **a** has become **o** before **a** following **n** in: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **trons** *trance*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

§ 201. **a** has become **e** in: **rediš** *radish*.

§ 202. **a** has been retained where in the lit. language it has become **o** through the influence of the preceding **w** in: **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone-quarry*, **warend** *to warrant*, **walep** (cp. Fr. **galoper** *to curry*, use *rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat*, *flog*.

§ 203. **ar** in the combination **r** + consonant has become **œ**, which shows that **ar** in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

**beebe(r)** *barber*, **beedž** *barge*, **beegr** *bargain*, **beete(r)** *to barter*, **deet** *to dart*, **eet** *art, skill*, **geed** *guard*, **geedn** *garden*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **keed** *card*, **keekes** (Fr. **carquasse**, Cotgr.) *body, carcase*, **kweet** *quart*, **kweete(r)** *quarter*, **peedn** *paradon*, **peesl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetne(r)** *partner*, **skeelet** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. **ei** (written **a**, **ai** (**ay**), **ei**) appears in the W. dial. as **œ**: **beekr** *bacon*, **beel** *bale*, **beeli** (**bumbeeli**, cp. O. Fr. **baili**) *bailiff*, **beet** *to abate*, **bleem** *blame*, **bree** (ME. **braiin**, O. Fr. **breier**) *to beat, pound*, **deendžə(r)** *danger*, **deenti** *dainty*, **deet** *date*, **deevi** *affidavit*, **œbl** *able*, **eedž** *age*, **eem** *to aim, intend*, **eənšn** *ancient*, **feed** *fade*, **feel**

to *fail*, **feent** to *faint*, **fees** *face*, **feəp** *faith*, **feəvə(r)** to *favour*, resemble in appearance or manners, **fleəm** *flame*, **geə** *gay*, **ingeedž** to *engage*, **greenz** (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, **greəs** *grace*, **greət** *grate*, **keedž** *cage*, **kees** *case*, **leəs** *lace*, **meesn** *mason*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **peə** *pay*, **peedž** *page*, **peel** *pale*, **peen** *pain*, **peen** *pane of glass*, **peent** *paint*, **pees** *pace*, **peest** (but **pasti** *pasty*) *paste*, **pleən** *plain*, **pleəs** *place*, **pleət** *plate*, **preə** (but **pre-ðe** (*I*) *pray thee*) to *pray*, **preət** to *prate*, *babble*, **preez** to *praise*, **reedž** *rage*, **reət** *rate*, **seef** *safe*, **seekrid** *sacred*, **seem** (often called **swain-seem**, *Ancren Riwle seim*, OE. *seime adipe*, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. *sain*) *lard*, **seent** (but before names **sant**) *saint*, **seəv** to *save*, **skeelz** *scales*, **steəbl** *stable*, **streendž** *strange*, **teebl** *table*, **teələ(r)**, **teeljə(r)** *tailor*, **teest** *taste*, **tleəm** to *claim*, **treəl** (Fr. *trailler*) to *drag*, **treən** *train*, **tšeef** to *chafe*, **tšeeme(r)** *chamber*, **tšeendž** *change*, **veən** *vein*, **weest** to *wait*.

NOTE.—*contrary* is **kontréeri**.

§ 205. Before a simple **r** we have the same development as the lit. language: **peə(r)** *pair*, **peə(r)** to *peel*, **tšeə(r)** *chair*.

### e.

§ 206. **e** (written **e**, **ea**) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: **bezl** to *embezzle*, **demək** (from *epidemic*) *potato disease*, **demekt** *diseased (of potatoes)*, **det** *debt*, **dželes** *jealous*, **dželi** *jelly*, **e-semł** to *assemble*, **fend** to *provide for oneself*, **fent** *remnant of a piece of cloth*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **ges** to *guess*, **letə(r)** *letter*, **letis** *lettuce*, **mel** (Fr. *mail*) *mallet*, **mel** (ME. *mellen*, *medlen*, O.Fr. *medler*) to *meddle*, **mend** to *mend*, **meze(r)** *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **prentis** *apprentice*, **sens** *sense*, **ses** *assessment*, *tax*, **spekteklz**

*spectacles*, **treml** to *tremble*, **treze(r)** *treasure*, **ventə(r)** to *venture*, **vesl** *vessel*.

But **fiem** *phlegm*, **siəne** *senna*.

§ 207. **er** has become **ā** before a following consonant : **konsān** *concern*, **pāsn** *parson*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **sāmən** *sermon*, **sāvnt** *servant*, **sāvis** *service*, **tlāk** *clerk*, **vāment** *vermin*, **vāniš** *varnish*.

In the following two words we have **a**: **arənd** (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, **sare** (rarely **sāv**) to *serve*. On **sare** see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. **iə** in: **iəb** *herb*, and **ə** in: **tšeri** *cherry*.

§ 208. **e** has become **a** before a following **r** in **tarie(r)** (ME. *terrere*) *terrier dog*, **vari** *very*.

But **pie(r)** *pear*.

§ 209. **e** has become **i** before a following nasal in: **indžói** to *enjoy*, **indžn** *engine*, **ingeədž** to *engage*, **ink** *ink*, **lints** *lentils*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **šimi** *chemise*.

**tribl** *treble* (in music) from contamination with **triple**, and **pribl** *threefold* from contamination with **pri**.

§ 210. **e** has become **a** in **saləri** *celery*, cp. *sallary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

## i.

§ 211. **i** has generally remained in the W. dialect: **dine(r)** *dinner*, **dizml** *dismal*, **finiš** to *finish*, **gimlək** (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by **gimlit**) *gimlet*, **gizn** to *choke*, **gizn** (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard*, **konsiðə(r)** to *consider*, **limit** *limit*, **list** *list*, **list** to *enlist*, **live(r)** to *deliver*, **minístə(r)** *minister*, **mins** *nince*, **mistšif** *mischief*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **pik** *pickaxe*,



**pinien** *opinion*, **piti** *pity*, **rivə(r)** *river*, **sinl** *single*, **siðez** *scissors*, **skriptə(r)** *scripture*, **tift** (cp. ME. *tiffen* from O. Fr. *tiffer* to adorn) *condition, state, order*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **twilt** *quilt*.

§ 212. **i** has become **e** in: **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*, **redžestə(r)** to register, **rens** to rinse.

§ 213. **i** has become **e** in **spərit** *spirit*; and **a** in **krakit** *cricket (game)*.

### O .

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short **o** = W. dial. **o**: **boni** *nice, pretty*, **džoli** *jolly*, **džosl** to jostle, **kolə(r)** *collar*, **kotn** *cotton*, **lodž** to lodge, **mot**, **moti** (French *motte*, Cotgr., edit. 1673) a mark at quoits, **obstakl** *obstacle*, **okə-daik** (Fr. *oker* Cotgr.) small stream of iron-water, **onə(r)** *honour*, **rok** *rock*, **poridž** *porridge*, **posnit** (O. Fr. *poçonet*) *saucepan*, **pot** *pot*, **profit** *profit*, **soðə(r)** *solder*.

§ 215. **o** has become **u** in: **nuvl** *novel*, **nuvis** *novice*.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. **oi** = W. dial. **oi**: **boil** to boil, **džoi** *joy*, **džoint** *joint*, **e-noi** to annoy, **koit** *quoit*, **coit**, **loin** *loin*, **moist** *moist*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **noiz** *noise*, **oil** *oil*, **ointment** *ointment*, **oistə(r)** *oyster*, **point** *point*, **poizn** *poison*, **soil** *soil, ground*, **spoil** to spoil, **tšois** *choice*, **vois** *voice*, **voiðə(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **oa**) = W. dial. **o** in: **gol** (only used in the game of *lits en gēts* § 177, O. Fr. *gaul*) *goal*, **rost** to roast.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written, **o**, **oo**, **oa**) = W. dial. **ue** in: **bruətš** *brooch*, **kuətš** *coach*, **nuəbl** *noble*, **nuetis** *notice*, **puəni** *pony*, **puest** *post*, **puezi** *nosegay*, **ruəb** *robe*, **ruəg** *rouge*, **tluek** *cloak*.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**) = W. dial. **oi** in : **broitš** to *broach*, **doit** to *dote*, **koit** coat, **loitš** loach, **tlois** close, narrow, **tloiz** to close, **toist** to toast.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**, **ou**, **ow**) = W. dial. **ou** in : **boul** bowl, **koul** (O. Fr. **coillir**) to rake, **moud** mould, model, **poutri** poultry, **poutš** to poach, **roul** to roll, **soudžə(r)** soldier.

But we have **pūltis** poultice.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the **o** in **not**. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **oo**) = W. dial. **ui** : **buit** boot, **fuil** fool, **gruin** (ME. **groin**, O. Fr. **groing**) snout of a pig.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. **uə** (written **oor**) = W. dial. **uə** : **pue(r)** poor, **pueli** poorly, ill.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** sound (written **or** before a following consonant) = W. dial. **uə** in : **fuədž** forge, **fues** force, **kuəd** cord, **puek** pork, **puešn** portion, **pueə(r)** porter.

But we have **foəfit** to forfeit, **foəm** form, **foetn** fortune, **koəne(r)** corner, **oəðə(r)** order.

§ 224. **uə** occurs before single **r** in **dluəri** glory, **stuəri** story. And **ə** in **fərin** foreign.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** (written **au**, **aw**) = W. dial. **oə** in : **doəb** (ME. **daubin**, O. Fr. **dauber**) to daub, smear, **džoəm** (Fr. **jaumbe**, Cotgr.) the side post of a door or chimney piece, **džoənəs** jaundice, **froəd** fraud, **koəsə** causeway, **poə** paw, **poəz** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) to kick, **soəs** sauce.

But we have short **o** in **bə-kos**, **ə-kos**, **kos** because, **fols** false; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years.

## u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, *o*, *ou*) = W. dial. *u*: *bukit* *bucket*, *buldž* *to bulge*, *butn* *button*, *buzəd* (O. Fr. *busart*) *butterfly*, *dlutn* *glutton*, *dubl* *double*, *duzn* *dozen*, *džudž* *judge*, *džust* *just*, *frunt* *front*, *gruml* *to grumble*, *gulit* *gullet*, *channel for water*, *gutə(r)* *gutter*, *guzl* *to swallow greedily*, *krust* *crust*, *kruš* *to crush*, *kulə(r)* *colour*, *kumfet* *comfort*, *kumpni* *company*, *kuntri* *country*, *kupl* *couple*, *kusted* *custard*, *kustm* *custom*, *kuve(r)* *to cover*, *kuzin*, *kuzn* *cousin*, *muni* (a commoner word is *bras*) *money*, *muril* *mongrel*, *mustəd* *mustard*, *mutn* *mutton*, *muzl* *muzzle*, *nume(r)* *number*, *plume(r)* *plumber*, *pulp* *pulp*, *rikuve(r)* *to recover*, *rubiš* *rubbish*, *sudn* *sudden*, *sufe(r)* *to suffer*, *sumen* *to summon*, *supe(r)* *supper*, *stuf* *stuff*, *trubl* *trouble*, *trunk* *trunk*, *tšuk* *to throw*, *pitch*, *tun* *tun*, *tutš* *to touch*, *uml* *humble*, *uniən* *onion*, *unkl* *uncle*.

But we have *foisti* *fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, and mostly occurring after labials) = W. dial. *u*: *bušl* *bushel*, *butše(r)* *butcher*, *bulit* *bullet*, *puli* *pulley*, *pulit* *pullet*, *puš* *to push*, *put* *to put*.

But we have *siuge(r)* *sugar*, see § 310, 1; *pulpit* *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. *ē* (written *ur*, *our* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ē*, see § 113 *a*: *bāl* (ME. *burle*) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, *distēb* *to disturb*, *džēni* *journey*, *fēniš* *to furnish*, *fēnite(r)* *furniture*, *kēn* *currant*, *nēs* *nurse*, *pēs* *purse*, *tēn* *to turn*, *tēnep* *turnip*, *ēt* *to hurt*.

## ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y)=W. dial. ai: *œd-vaïs* *advice*, *œd-vaiz* *to advise*, *e-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *kontráiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *straiv* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *traï* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *tšienø* *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

*e-blīdž* (pp. *e-blītšt*) *to oblige*, and *lœlœk* *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aiø=W. dial. aiø: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwaiet* *quiet*, *raiet* *riot*, *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaiœlet* *violet*.

## ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biøk* *beak*, *biœst* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiœv* *to deceive*, *fiœbl* *feeble*, *fiœt* *feat*, *fiœst* *feast*, *fiœtœ(r)* *feature*, *griœs* *grease*, *iœge(r)* *eager*, *iœgl* *eagle*, *iœkwl* *equal*, *iœz* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niœt* *neat*, *tidy*, *piœl* *to appeal*, *piœs* *peace*, *pliod* *to plead*, *plioz* *to please*, *riœl* *real*, *riœzn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiœv* *to receive*, *siœkrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tiœ* *tea*, *triœt* *treat*, *triœtl* *treacle*, *tšiet* *to cheat*, *viœl* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij=W. dial. ī in: *bīf* *beef*, *œ-grī* *to agree*, *grīf* *grief*, *pīp* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pīs* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. iœ=W. dial. iœ in: *fiœs* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. ei in: *dein* *dean*, *preitš* *to preach*.

ai in : *bastail* (Fr. *bastille*) *workhouse, union*.

ee in : *konseet conceit*.

i in : *pil to peel, pilinz the peels of potatoes, etc.*

e in : *mezlz measles*.

### au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. *au* (written *ou, ow*) appears in the W. dial as *ā* : *āl to howl, āns ounce, bānti bounty, dāt doubt, ɐ-kānt account, ɐ-lā, lā to allow, ɐ-mānt amount, frān to frown, gān gown, gāt gout, kānsl to counsel, kānt to count, kātš couch, krān crown, lāns an allowance of refreshment or money, mānt to mount, māt (Lat. *mūtāre*) to moult, pāčɐ(r) powder, rānd round, sānd sound, noise, stāt stout, tǎ-il (also *tail*) towel, trǎ-il trowel, trāns to beat, flog, vā vow.*

*au* appears as *ū* in : *trūzɐz trousers*.

§ 236. Lit. Engl. *auə* = W. dial. *āə* : *āə(r) hour, divāə(r) to devour, flāə(r) flower, flour, pāə(r) power, tāə(r) tower*.

### juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. *juw* (written *eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew*) is *íu* in the W. dialect : *biuti beauty, diu due, diuti duty, fiuil fuel, fiutɐ(r) future, ius use, iunɐti unity, iunion union, iusfl useful, iuslɐs useless, iuz to use, miul mule, donkey, miuzik music, piu pew, pius puce colour, rifiuz to refuse, siut suit, stiupid stupid, viu view*.

But we have *ā* in : *kākumɐ(r) cucumber*.

### juə.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. *juə* (written *ure*) = W. dial. *íuə* : *kiuə(r) cure, meniue(r) manure, piue(r) pure*.



**uw.**

§ 239. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **ue**, **ui**, **u**, and mostly occurring after **l**, **r**, **s**) is **íu** in the W. dialect: **bliu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **séliut** *to salute*.

**friut** *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

**siu** *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

**uə.**

§ 240. Lit. Engl. **uə**=W. dial. **iuə**: **siuə(r)** *sure*, **siuəlĭ** *surely*, **unsiuə(r)** *uncertain*.

## CHAPTER V.

### VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to *e*, *i*, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an *l*, *m*, *n* followed, it has become vocalic.

#### 1. *e*.

§ 242. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

*befue(r)* *before*, *begin to begin*, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix; *fegetn* (pp.) *forgot*, *ebāt* (also *bāt*) *about*, *without*, *ebūn* *above*, *efied* *afraid*, *efued* *to afford*, *efue(r)* *before*, *egeet* *in action*, *at work*, *egien* *again*, *against*, *egrī* *to agree*, *egue* *ago*, *ekin* *akin*, *ekos* (also *kos*) *because*, *elaiv* *alive*, *eluen* *alone*, *emer* *among*, *enent* *opposite*, *enoi* *to annoy*, *eplai* *to apply*, *eseml* *to assemble*, *estied* *instead*, *ewee* *away*, *meniuē(r)* *manure*, *seliut* *salute*, *te-moen* *to-morrow*.

But we have *edikéet* *to educate*, *ekuedinlái* *accordingly*, *kontréeri* *contrary*, *redžéste(r)* *to register*, *siuelī* *surely*, *spektéklz* *spectacles*.

§ 243. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

**basted** *bastard*, **balöks** *testiculi*, **bulek** *bullock*, **buzed** *butterfly*, **dželes** *jealous*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galep** *to gallop*, **gimlek** *gimlet*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kolēp** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kusted** *custard*, **lavrek** *lark*, **leelēk** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, **mare** *to match a pattern*, **musted** *mustard*, **otšed** *orchard*, **omest** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **saklēs** *silly*, *foolish*, **sare** *to serve*, **sienē** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **sičez** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šeped** *shepherd*, **sterep** *stirrup*, **tēnep** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **unded** *hundred*, **vale** *value*, **winde** *window*.

**are** *arrow*, **bare** *barrow*, **bore** *to borrow*, **fale** *fallow*, **fole** *to follow*, **fere** *furrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **jole** *yellow*, **mare** *marrow*, **mede** *meadow*, **nare** *narrow*, **olē** *hollow*, **pile** *pillow*, **sale** *sallow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **spare** *sparrow*, **swolē** *to swallow*, **swolē** *swallow*, **šade** *shadow*, **šale** *shallow*, **tale** *tallow*, **wide** *widow*, **wile** *willow*.

**ame(r)** *hammer*, **bleđe(r)** *bladder*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **fađe(r)** *father*, **gane(r)** *gander*, **geđe(r)** *to gather*, **kenke(r)** *to rust*, *corrode*, **neebe(r)** *neighbour*, **oeđe(r)** *either*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slume(r)** *slumber*, **šuđe(r)** *to shudder*, **tarie(r)** *terrier*, **pune(r)** *thunder*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*, **une(r)** *hunger*, **wote(r)** *water*.

**fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)** *nature*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*.

**meze(r)** *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

But we have **óeminak** *almanac*, **bástail** *union*, *work-house*, **óbstakl** *obstacle*, **ríubub** *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekes** *bakehouse*, **koiles** *coalhouse*, **wākes** *union*, *work-house*, **wešes** *washhouse*, **alide** *holiday*, **jestede** *yesterday*, **wāte** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*, **sunde** *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nək-ləp** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, **bəkəd** *backward*, **forəd** *forward*, **tādz** *towards*, **forədiš** *rather forward*, **oəkəd** *awkward*, **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*, **penəp** *pennyworth*, **sumət** *something, anything*.

## 2. i.

§ 244. *a.* In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

**indžoi** *to enjoy*, **ingeedž** *to engage*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiev** *to deceive*, **minístə(r)** *minister*.

§ 245. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

**āvis(t)** *harvest*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **bulit** *bullet*, **damidž** *damage*, **iēnis(t)** *earnest*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, pl. **iniu**, **fərin** *foreign*, **fotnit** *fortnight*, **gulit** *water channel*, **karit** *carrot*, **lenit** *linnet*, **letis** *lettuce*, **olin** *holly*, **posnit** *saucepan*, **pul-pit** *pulpit*, **pūltis** *poultice*, **salit** *salad*, **sperit** *spirit*, **rebit** *rivet*, **rediš** *radish*.

**bāli** *barley*, **beəli** *bailiff*, **beli** *belly*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, but **nuebdi** *nobody*, **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **emti** *empty*, **evi** *heavy*, **əri** *hurry*, *row*, *disturbance*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **leedi** *lady*, **meri** *merry*, **moni** *many*, **nevi** *nephew*, **oepni** *halfpenny*, but **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*, **oni** *any*, **peni** *penny*, but **penəp** *pennyworth*, **popi** *poppy*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **sili** *silly*, **slipi** *slippery*, **sori** *sorry*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **stati** *statue*, **šabi** *shabby*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tali** *to agree*, **pōti** *thirty*, **uəli** *holy*, **uənli** *lonely*, **vali** *valley*, **vari** *very*, **weri** *to worry*.

**fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **kunin** *cunning*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **sperinz** *the banns of marriage*, **swilinz** *thin liquid*

*food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.*

### 3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. *a.* Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

*bāt without, beēt to abate, kros across, lev̄m eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.*

*bezl to embezzle, bakē tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saiēti society, saizēz assizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twīn between, vantidž advantage.*

*deēvi affidavit, demēk (lit. epidemic) potato disease.*

§ 247. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

*aktli actually, dif-rnt different, džēn-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-rē-bl natural, nuēbdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, oēpēp halfpenny worth, penēp pennyworth, rēg-lē(r) regular, sumdi somebody.*

Vocalic *l*:

*anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, sinl single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, piml thimble, uml humble.*

Vocalic *m*:

*bodm bottom, buism bosom, evm heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wiepm weapon.*

Vocalic *n*:

*ād̄n to harden, brimstn brimstone, eēnšn ancient, fasn to*



*fasten*, **fešn** *fashion*, **frozn** *frozen*, **indžn** *engine*, **inlnd** *England*, **foṭn** (pp.) *fought*, **foetn** *fortune*, **mutn** *mutton*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **ratn** *rat*, **sāvnt** *servant*, **seldn** *seldom*, **slidn** (pp.) *slid*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

Vocalic **ɾ** :

**beegn** *bargain*, **beekn** *bacon*, **brokn** *broken*, **dokn** *dock*, **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **rekn** *to reckon*, **spokn** *spoken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **tuekn** *token*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*, **wokn** *to waken*.

### Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between **l**, **r**, and **a** following consonant in: **galek** (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, **sterek** (OE. *stirc*, also *styric*) *heifer*, **tšerəp** (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

### Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb **diu** is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: **dijə** (**dəjə**) **ɲɪnk** **ɪl** (**əl**) **diut**? *do you think he will do it?* but **wɪlə** **diut**, **ɲɪnk** **jə**? *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (**ev**, **e**; **əv**, **ə**) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus **a** **dunt** *I have done it*, **wə** **funt** *we have found it*; here **fun** is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is **wə** **fant**.

**a** = *I*. Chiefly used in direct assertions: **a** **fan** **əm** *I found them*.

**abed** *yes but*: **abed** *ša mən ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.*

**am, aim, im** *I am.* **aim, am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** *nūen bān tē stop hie(r) I am not going to stop here.* **if im wīl inif** *if I am well enough.*

**bi**=1. *be*: **wīl šē bi wī ēm?** *will they be with them?*

=2. *by*: **bi nā** *by now.*

**bin** *been.*

**bed** *but.*

—**d**=1. *had*: **šed** *they had, ad I had.*

=2. *would, wouldst*: **šad ē tē diut** *thou wouldst have to do it.*

**dē, di** *do*: **dējē** or **dijē** *pink ēl kum?* *do you think he will come?*

**duz, dus** (voiceless before the *t*) *does, dost*: **pa** *duz* *thou dost, but* **dus tē?** *dost thou?*

**ē, ev** *have*: **wis et** *we shall have it, but* **wis ev ēm** *we shall have them.*

**ez, es** *hast, has*: cp. **duz, dus.**

**ē**=1. *a*: **ē boni bān** *a pretty child.*

=2. *he* (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is *ī*).

=3. *her* (before consonants): **ē fašē(r)** *her father.*

=4. *have* (weakest form): **ast ē dunt if id ed ē tšons** *I should have done it, if I had had a chance.*

=5. *on*: **ē šī rig** *on thy back.*

=6. *of* (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, **ev** only before vowels):

**ē pund ē** or **ev aplz** *a pound of apples.*

NOTE.—Through *ē* being also the unaccented form of *on*, it often happens that *on* is used where we should expect *ev*, as **toēf on ēm** *the half of them.*

ed = 1. *had*.

= 2. *would*: it **əd** or **təd** **tak** **ə** *lot it would take a lot.*

**em** or rather **m** (vocalic) *them*: **sam** **em** **up** *pick them up.*

**en** *an*: **ən** **apl** *an apple.*

**en** or rather **n** (vocalic) =

1. *and*: **Doəd** **ən** **Eəls** *George and Alice.*

2. *one*: it **wər** **ə** **guid** **ən** *it was a good one.*

ə(r) = 1. *or.*

= 2. *are.*

et = 1. *at*. **et** **uəm** *at home.*

= 2. *that* (cj.): **a** **sī** **et** **im** **rər** *I see that I am wrong.*

= 3. *who, whom* (rel.): **im** **et** **sed** **sue** *he who said so,*  
**ðem** **et** **we** **soe** **dān** **truəd** *those whom we saw*  
*down the road.*

ev = 1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ðe** **məd** **ev** **əd**  
**it** **bi** **nā** *they might have had it by now.*

= 2. *of* (before vowels): **toef** **ev** **ə** **keək** *the half of a*  
*tea-cake.*

əz = 1. *us*: **giv** **əz** **ə** **tūpri** *give us a few* (lit. *two or three*).

= 2. *he has*: **wen** **əz** **wešt** **isen** *when he has washed*  
*himself.*

= 3. *he is*: **wol** **əz** **bān** *until he is going.*

= 4. *as.*

fə(r) *for.*

frə *from.*

i = 1. *in*: **i** **tās** *in the house.*

= 2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences,  
see a): **sali** **et?** *shall I have it?* **if** **i** **ger** **it** **if** *I*  
*get it.*

= 3. *he* (in direct assertions): **i** **sez** *he says.*

intə *into.*

iz *his*, but *is* before voiceless sounds: **a** **mer** **iz** **muðə(r)**  
*I met his mother, but is* **faðə(r)** *his father.*

**jə**=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān**, **ājə**? *you are going, are you?*

**jət**=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it*: **al sel jət** *I will sell you it.*

**kəd** *could.*

**kɹ** (vocalic **ɹ**) *can*: **ða kɹ see wot tɛ laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

**l** *will*: **al I'll, wil we will**, etc.

**mə**=1. *me* **gi(v) mə ɐ feʊ** *give me a few.*

=2. *may*: **amə wēk wol i drop fɛr out ta keəz**  
*I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.*

**məd** *might.*

**mən** or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must*: **a mən guə** *I must go.*

=2. *man*: **diu it, mən do it, man.**

**mi** *my.*

**nə(r)**=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

**nɛt, nt** (the form **nɛt** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

**s** *us* (after voiceless consonant): **lets ɛv ɐm** *let us have them.*

**s, sl**: **ða sl, ðas ɛt** *thou shalt have it.*

**sānt** *shall not.*

**sant** *saint* (before proper names).

**sə** *so.*

**səd, st** *should, shouldst*: **ða səd or ðast ɐ dunt** *thou shouldst have done it.*

**še** *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šū**).

**t**=1. *the*: **tman** *the man*.

=2. *it*: **len met** *lend me it*.

=3. *art*: **ðat e fuil** *thou art a fool*.

**ta, tē** *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **ðā**).

**tē, tēv** (before vowels) *to*.

**ðe** *there*: **ðez** *there is, there has, there are*.

**ðe**=1. *thee*: **a spak tē ðe** *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they*: **mun ðe stop?** *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)*: **ðe nuen sē ritš** *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)*: **wen ðe funt** *when they have found it*.

=5. *their* (before consonants).

**ði** *thy*.

**v** *have*: **wiv sīnt** *we have seen it*.

**wa** *why*. The unaccented form of **wai**, cp. **a** beside **ai** *I*, **wol** beside **wail** *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person: **wa lad, ða men trai** *why lad, thou must try*.

**wē**=1. *we*: **sal wē gue?** *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) **wē faðe buits** *our father's boots*, but **wē soe wer ont** *we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)*: **wē bān tē d'len** *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were*: **a wē liukin foje** *I was looking for you*.

**wēd** *would*.

**wi**=1. *with*.

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt*: **wite wilt** *thou*.

**wol** *until*, unaccented form of **wail** (noun) *while*.

**z**=1. *is*: **iz** *he is*.

=2. *has, hast*: **ðaz** *thou hast*, **iz** *he has*.



## CHAPTER VI.

### THE CONSONANTS.

#### The Semi-vowels.

##### W.

##### a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial **w** has remained before vowels: **waip** to wipe, **weed** to wade, **wee(r)** to spend money, **wāk** work, **wiðe(r)** to hurl, throw, **woef** insipid, **wote(r)** water.

It also appears as **w** in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to waver, **winde** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wip** wing, **wont** want.

In words of French origin we have **w** in some words and **v** in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to warrant, **weedž** wage, **weet** to wait, **walep** to beat, flog, **vari** very, **viel** veal, **vois** voice, **voiðe(r)** a large clothes' basket.

It has disappeared in the combination **wr**: **rait** to write, **ren** wrong. Examples for **wl-** are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **pw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** what, **wil** wheel, **dwinl** to dwindle, **dwāf** dwarf, **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) large carving knife, **wep** (OE. **pwang**) thong, **wak** to beat, flog, **twais** twice, **twot** pudendum fem., **swiet** to sweat, **sweep** the handle of a machine.

**kw** mostly occurs in French words: **kweet** *quart*, **kwari** *quarry*, **kwaleti** *quality*.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil** *will*, **wod** *would*, as **al gue** *I will go*, **id diut**, if **e kud** *he would do it, if he could*.

**w** has also disappeared in: **kil** *to kill*, **kud** *cud*, **sued** *sword*, **sitš** *such*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*. **tū** *two*, **uə** *who*.

#### b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow*, *widower*.

**aw** > **oe**: **tloe** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

**āw** > **oe**: **bloe** *to blow*, **noe** *to know*, **sloe** *slow*, **snoe** *snow*, § 123.

**eow**, **ew** > **eu**: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

**ēaw** > **eu**: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

**ēow** > **iu**, **eu**: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

**īw** > **iu**: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

**ōw** > **ou**: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with *ward*: **bakēdz** *backwards*, **forēd** *forward*, **oekēd** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with *worth*: **oepeþ** *halfpenny worth*, **penēþ** *pennyworth*, **siks-penēþ** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **olēs** *always*, **sumet** (**et** may here however be the rel. pr.) *something, anything*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.

## j.

§ 252. OE. initial **j**, mostly written **g**, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: **jī**, **jə** *ye, you*, **jie(r)** *year*, **jon** *yon*, **juēk** *yoke*, **jun** *young*.

§ 253. French **ü**, which has become **juw** in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: **ius** *use*, **iunēti** *unity*, **fiute(r)** *future*, **viu** *view*, § 237.

## The Liquids.

## l.

§ 254. **l** has generally remained unchanged: **lap** *to wrap up*, **lat** *late*, **lig** *to lie down*, **loin** *lane*, **lium** *loom*.

**boeld** (ME. **balled**) *bald*, **molt** *malt*, **fīld** *field*, **mīld** *mild*, **wīld** *wild*, **bīld** *to build*, **flik** *fitch of bacon*, **jolē** *yellow*, **tšelte(r)** *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, **twilt** *quilt*, **nozl** *to beat, thrash*, **blob** *bubble*, **galesez** *braces*.

**džoul** *to knock, strike*, **kāl** *to frown*, **foel** *to fall*, **koil** *coal*, **teəl** *tale*, **swiəl** *to gutter (of a candle)*.

§ 255. **al** has become **oē** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, **lv**. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **omēst** *almost*, **oēminak** *almanac*, **oēmēnd** *almond*.

**al** has become **ou** before a following **d**. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

**ol** has become **ou** before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. **l** has also disappeared before a following consonant in: **witš** (OE. **hwelc**) *which*, **sitš** (OE. **swelc**) *such*, **būk** *bulk*, **stūp** (ME. **stolpe**) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: **wod**, **wēd**, **-d** (§ 397) *would*,

**sud**, **sed**, **st** (§ 391) *should*, **sānt** *shall not*, **s** (§ 391) *shall*, **wite** ? (§ 397) *wilt thou?* **wient** *will not*.

In **fout** (ME. *faute*, Fr. *faute*) *fault*, **māt** (cp. Lat. *mūtāre*) *to moult*, there probably never was an **l** in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal **l**, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: **adl** *to earn*, **kitl** *to tickle*, **nibl** *to nibble*, **ridl** *sieve*, **satl** *to settle*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

### r.

§ 258. **r**, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

**raiv** *to tear*, **reit** *right*, **ram** *to thrust*, *press*, **rīzd** *rancid* (*of bacon*), **brin** *to bring*, **brek** *to break*, **beri** *to bury*, **fere** *furrow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **sare** *to serve*, **vari** *very*.

**r** has probably been lost in **aim** (OE. *hrīm*?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: **bān** (§ 61) *child*, **biəd** (§ 68) *beard*, **wāk** (§ 74) *work*, **bōk** (§ 90) *birch*, **boen** (§ 104, 1) *born*, **buəd** (§ 104, 2) *board*, **dēst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bēp** (§ 120, 1) *birth*, **aien** (§ 157) *iron*, **dālin** (§ 189) *darling*, **kweest** (§ 203) *quart*, **sāvnt** (§ 207) *servant*, **oēðe(r)** (§ 223) *order*, **kēn** (§ 228) *currant*, **faðe(r)** *father*, pl. **faðez**, **swie(r)** *to swear*, but **i swiez** *he swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the **r**; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. **r**, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between *peə* *pay*, and *peə(r)* *pair*, *kā* *cow*, and *kāə(r)* *to cower*.

*r* disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aʝə bān?* *are you going?* *wi wə ləəkin* *we were playing*.

Examples of final *r* are: *wāə(r)* *worse*, *dluə(r)* *to stare hard*, *smuə(r)* *to smother*, *biə(r)* *to bear*, *piə(r)* *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bēd* *bird*, *bēn* *to burn*, *brīt* *bright*, *frīt* *fright*, *oes* *horse*, *pēd* *third*, we have *brust* *to burst*, *gēn* *to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *gēt* *great*, *kēsməs* *Christmas*, *kēsən* *to christen*.

§ 262. *r* has disappeared in *pim-ruez* *primrose*.

### The Nasals.

#### *m*.

§ 263. *m* has generally remained unchanged: *muml* *to mumble*, *muin* *moon*, *mistl* *cow-house*, *mizl* *to drizzle (of rain)*, *mun* *must*, *mūd* *crowded*, *crammed*.

*gami* *lame*, *kākumə(r)* *cucumber*, *niml* *nimble*, *tremł* *to tremble*, *tšēemə(r)* *chamber*, *tuml* *to tumble*, *uml* *humble*.

*brim* *to put the boar to the sow*, *gam* *to gamble*, *krum* *crumb*, *rām* *room*, *sam* *up to pick up*.

§ 264. *m* has become vocalic after consonants: *bodm* *bottom*, *fadm* *fathom*, *film* *film*, *kindm* *kingdom*. *m* is also vocalic in *əm* (= *m*) *them*.



## n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble*, **nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, **navi** *canal*, **nīt** *night*, **niē(r)** *kidney*, **noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*.

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **sind** to *rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **æstied** *instead*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*.

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bin** (OE. **binnan**) *within*, **bleen** *blain, boil*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*, **don** to *put on one's clothes*, **len** (OE. **lænan**) to *lend*, **nuin** *noon*, **olin** *holly*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) to *wean*.

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenšn** *ancient*, **fešn** *fashion*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **miln** (OE. **myln**) *mill*, **ratn** (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*. For other examples see § 247 *b*.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

**apm** (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, **fipms** *fivepence*, **þrēpms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wiēpm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

**evm** *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ɾ** after gutturals:  
**beegn** *bargain*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*.

**brokn** *broken*, **buēkn** (ME. *bolkin*) *to retch, belch*, **kn** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akn** *diut I can do it*), **spokn** *spoken*, **stākkn** *to stiffen*, **wokn** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **ə** *on*, **i** *in*. It has also disappeared in **oæpəp** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **amət** *am not*.

### **n.**

§ 273. The guttural **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **bin** (O. Icel. *bingr* *heap*) *bin*, **brin** *to bring*, **drinck** *to drink*, **in** (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, **lin** (O. Icel. *lyng*) *heather*, **tenz** *tongs*, **pin** *thing*, **pink** *to think*, **wen** *thong*.

**finē(r)** *finger*, never **finge(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliš** *English*, **minl** *to mingle*, **unē(r)** *hunger*, **sinl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of verbs ending in **nk**: **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **slukn** *slunk*, **šrukkn** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **n** has become **n** before the following dental in: **lenp** *length*, **strenp** *strength*.

§ 276. **n** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables: **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **īmin** *evening*, **iēzinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. *midding*) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl.: **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) to *drench*, **sinž** (OE. *sengan*) to *singe*.

### The Labials.

#### p.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions:

**pei** *pea*, **pimruəz** *primrose*, **piək** *perch*, **pāk** a kind of *blain*, **poəm** *palm*, **poəz** (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preet** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

**lopte(r)** (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speəd** *spade*, **speən** to *wean*.

**dolep** *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **krap**s the renderings of *lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noəp** (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. *empti*, but OE. *æmet(t)ig*) *empty*, **kubəd** *cup-board*.

#### b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect:

**bān** *child*, **bef** (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. *banga* to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

**bleb** *blister*, **bluðə(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **tə bluðə(r) en ruə(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubəd** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuəm** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuəm** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.

§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m—l** or **m—r**, as in lit. Engl.: *əseml* to assemble, *fu<sup>u</sup>ml* to fumble, *mu<sup>u</sup>ml* to mumble, *ni<sup>u</sup>ml* nimble, *ra<sup>u</sup>ml* to ramble, *tre<sup>u</sup>ml* to tremble, *tum<sup>u</sup>l* to tumble, *pi<sup>u</sup>ml* thimble, *u<sup>u</sup>ml* humble.

*kākumə(r)* cucumber, *numə(r)* number, *slumə(r)* slumber, *tšēəmə(r)* chamber.

## f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **ft**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **ḥ**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus *wif* wife, gen. *wifes*, pret. sing. *geaf* I, he gave, pl. *gēafon*. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. *faðə(r)* father, *fe<sup>u</sup>* few, *fleə* to frighten, *fluməks* to confound, cheat, *foi<sup>l</sup>* foal, *fou<sup>d</sup>* fold, *fou<sup>k</sup>* folk, *fou<sup>t</sup>* fault, *freem* to make a start, *fud<sup>l</sup>* to confuse, *fuzi* soft, spongy.

2. *eft* haft, *gift* gift, *rift* to belch, eructate, *sift* to sift, *weft* weft, *kuf* cuff.

*delv* to delve, *daiv* to dive, *draiv* to drive, *duv* dove, *evm* heaven, *ivə(r)* ever, *kā<sup>v</sup>* to carve, *kuə<sup>v</sup>* cove, *livə(r)* liver, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) fist, *nivə(r)* never, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa* to break) to tear, *siv* sieve, *stā<sup>v</sup>* to starve, *stue<sup>v</sup>* stove, *šēə<sup>v</sup>* to shave, *šuv* to shove, *praiv* to thrive, *weiv* to weave.

**ev**, **øv**, **e** *have*, and **liv** *to live* are, of course, not directly developed from OE. **habban**, **libban** but from the forms without gemination, as **hafað** *he has*, **hæfde** *he had*, **lifað** *he lives*, **lifde** *he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: **ez** *hast, has*, **elte(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **enent** *opposite*, **iæd** *head*, **kroel** *to crawl*, **oæk** *hawk*, **leedi** *lady*, **loed** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumæn** *woman*.

It has also disappeared in: **øbūn** *above*, **īmin** *evening*, **steim** (ME. **stefnen**, OE. **ge-stefnian** and **a-stemnian** *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, **šūl** *shovel*, **gīn** *given*, **oue(r)** beside **ovæ(r)** *over*, **niæ(r)** beside **nivæ(r)** *never*, and generally also in the present **gi**, pret. **ga** and **e**, **e** *have*, when the next word begins with a consonant.

The voiced spirant has become **b** in **rebit** *rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. **delf** *stone quarry*, **kaf** *chaff*, **oæf** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tāf turf**, **þīf** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

**aiv** *hive*, **faiv** *five*, **greæv** *grave*, **twelv** *twelve*.

**f** has disappeared in: **oepni** *halfpenny*, **e of**, **sel**, **sen** *self*.

§ 284. **tə** *to* appears as **tøv** when the next word begins with a vowel: **tøv e man** *to a man*.

### The Dentals.

#### t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teem** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toe** *a marble of any kind*, **toidi** *small, little*, **trolæp** *a dirty, untidy person*, **tul** (O. Icel. **til**) *to*.

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:



**antm** (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat*, *tidy*, *dexterous* (of old people), **ratn** *rat*, **tlustə(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **poreets** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witək** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobəd** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

**busl** *bustle*, **bruslʒ** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **prosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

**brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisn** *to listen*, **oue-kesn** *overcast*, *gloomy* (of the sky), **þrusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

**ts** > **ss** > **s** in **wisndə** *Whitsuntide*. *Whitsunday* is **wisndə sundə**.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

**fiətə(r)** *feature*, **fōnitə(r)** *furniture*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **foetn** *fortune*, **kriətə(r)** *creature*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **natrel** *natural*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*, **ventə(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

**fift** (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.

**bāt** *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gēt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *to bedabble*, **suit soot**.

**bit** *bit*, **fat** *fat*, **it** *it*, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat** *late*, **mat** *mat*, **net** *net*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt** **im ivri deə** *I meet*

*him every day*; but **amer im ivri dee** *I met him every day*. Similarly with **get me wun** *get me one*, **ger up** *get up*, **gar got**, **ir to hit**, **ler to let**, **pur to put**, **sar sat**, **ser to set**, **sir to sit**, **šur to shut**, etc. Also in all the present participles, as **gerin** *getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEPr. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun **wot** *what*: **wotste dun** ? *what hast thou done* ? but **wor iz it** ? *what is it* ?

§ 291. **t** has become **d** in: **abed** *yes but*, **bed** *but*, **prād** *proud*, **buzed** (O. Fr. **busart**), *butterfly*, **Adkisin** *Atkinson*, **warend** *to warrant*.

§ 292. It has been dropped in **kēn** *currant*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **džais** (O. Fr. **giste**) *joist*. The older generation also say **omēs** *almost*, **āvis** *harvest*, **bies** (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A **t** is never pronounced in **eenšn** (Fr. **ancien**) *ancient*, **fezn** (O. Fr. **faisan**) *pheasant*, **tairēn** *tyrant*.

§ 294. **t** is excrescent in **vāment** *vermin*.

## d.

§ 295. Initial **d** has remained: **daiv** *to dive*, **deu** *dew*, **dī** *to die*, **died** *dead*, **dof** *to undress*, **don** *to dress*, **dreet** *to drawl*.

§ 296. Medial **d** has also generally remained unchanged:

**fidl** *fiddle*, **inde(r)** *to hinder*, **midin** (ME. **midding**, Dan. **mögdyngē**) *dunghill*, **midl** *middle*, **nīdl** *needle*, **ridn** *riden*, **wide** *widow*, **sadl** *saddle*, **redi** *ready*.

§ 297. Intervocalic **d** followed by **r** in the next syllable

has become *ð*: *bleðe(r)* bladder, *bluðe(r)* to cry, weep, *diðe(r)* (ME. *diderin*) to shiver, *faðe(r)* father, *foðe(r)* fodder, *geðe(r)* to gather, *tə-geðe(r)* together, *iðe(r)* hither, *konsiðe(r)* to consider, *laðe(r)* ladder, *moiðe(r)* to ponder, be anxious about a thing, *muðe(r)* mother, *pāðe(r)* powder, *šuðe(r)* to shudder, *tluðe(r)* to get closely together, *uðe(r)* udder, *voiðe(r)* (O. Fr. *volder* to void) a large clothes' basket, *weðe(r)* weather.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an *l* or *r* has disappeared before the *d*: *soðe(r)* solder, *mēðe(r)* murder, *oēðe(r)* to order.

NOTE.—The *ð* in *mēðe(r)* is probably not the *p* in OE. *myrpran*, but *rp* became *rd* (§ 306, 2) and then *ð* by the above law.

§ 298. *d* never occurs between *n*—*l*, *n*—*r*, as in lit. English:

*anl* handle, *dwinl* to dwindle, *kanl* candle, *kinlin* fire-wood, *spinl* spindle.

*gane(r)* gander, *pune(r)* thunder.

§ 299. *d* has disappeared in *anse(m)* handsome, *anfl* handful, *grunsil* groundsel, *gran-faðe(r)*, *gram-faðe(r)* grandfather, *lanloed* landlord, *unded* hundred, but *undet* (by assimilation of *dt*) hundredth.

§ 300. OE. final *d* and the medial *d* which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: *bid* to invite to a funeral, *find* to find, *grund* ground, *od* to hold, *oud* old, *pund* pound, *roid* a clearing (of a wood), *sind* to rinse, wash out, *wund* a wound, *blier-id* blear-eyed.

§ 301. *d* has disappeared after *n* in: *bran* (OE. *brand*) *niu* quite new, *en* and, *pāzn* thousand, *uzbn* husband,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs *bind to bind*, *find to find*, *wind to wind*, thus: *ban, bun; fan, fun; wan, wun*.

*d* has also been dropped in *skafi scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final *ndz* has become *nz*: *anz hands*, *frenz friends*, *senz sends*, *grunz* (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. *pāzn* and *uzbn* may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A *d* is never pronounced in *ain* (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*) *going*, as *wie te bān?* *where art thou going?*, *len* (OE. *lānan*) *to lend*.

§ 304. *d* is excrescent in *arēnd* (ME. *aranie*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *drānd* *to drown*.

§ 305. *d* has become *t* in *wāte* (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, *wēsit worsted*, *st* the weak form of *sud should*. In *bē-int behind*, the *t* is probably due to the *t* in *frunt front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase *iust te wod* or *wed to be wont* or *willing*, the *t* is due to assimilation with *te*: *ða iust te wēd diu e bit e wāk* *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

## þ.

§ 306. OE. *þ*, also written *ð*, was a voiceless spirant like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the *th* in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in

the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago **f** for **p** and **v** for **ð** were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy **p** and **ð** were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but **f** and **v** were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: **faklə** *Thackley*, **fɪŋk** *think*, **fēd** *third*, **læv** *barn*, **smivi** *smithy*, etc.

1. **p** has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

**pak** *thatch*, **pɪŋk** *to think*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **praiv** *to thrive*, **priep** (OE. **prēapian** *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with **p** and the unstressed forms with **ð**. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

**ðā** *thou*, **ði** *thy*, **ðat** (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is **et** which is of Norse origin) *that*, **ðem** (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is **əm**) *those*, **ðis** *this*, etc.; **ðie(r)** *there*, **ðen** *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally **t** and is attached to the following word, thus **tman** *the man*, **toudn** *the old one*, **tkoilz** *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between **teəbl** *table* and **t'teəbl** *the table*, **eit** *eight* and **eit'** *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. **t** and the latter is a suspended **t**. **ð** has



become **t** in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): **es-tē?** *hast thou?* **sal-tē?** *shalt thou?* **wi-tē?** *wilt thou?* **kantē diut?** *canst thou do it?* **þa kŋ gue wen tēt redi** *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

**þ** has disappeared before **w** in: **wak** *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) *large carving knife*, **wen** (OE. **þwang**) *thong*.

Occasionally the **þ** is omitted in the pres. tense of **þink**, as **a ink** *I think*.

2. Between vowels we have **ð**: **feðe(r)** *feather*, **laðe(r)** *foam, froth*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **reəðe(r)** *rather*, **smiði** *smithy*, **weðe(r)** (OE. **weðer**) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become **d** medially after **r** in: **bēdn** *burden*, **fādin** *farthing*, **efued** *to afford*.

It has also become **d** in: **fadm** *fathom*, **snodn** *to make smooth*, **snod** (O. Icel. **snoðenn** *smooth (of hair)*, **bald**) *smooth, even*.

**ð** has disappeared in **moek** (O. Icel. **maðkr**) *maggot*, and **besk** (O. Icel. **baðask**) *to bask*.

3. **baþ** *bath*, **diēþ** *death*, **froþ** *froth*, **gēþ** *girth*, **iēlp** *health*, **paþ** *path*, **smiþ** *smith*, **swāþ** (O. Icel. **swörðr**) *the skin of bacon*, **wēþ** *worth*.

**briēð** *to breathe*, **buið** *booth*, **leeð** (O. Icel. **hlaða**) *barn*, **saið** *scythe*, **smuið** *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the **s**, **z** in **muns** *months*, **tluez** *clothes*. And also in **wi** *with*.

§ 308. The **d** in **beed** *to bathe* has probably been influenced by **weed** *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except **səknd** *second*, **þēd** *third*, all end in **t**. Regular forms are **fēst** (OE. **fyresta**),

*first*, **fift** (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth*, **sikst** (OE. *siexta*) *sixth*, **twelft** (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed **fouet** (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth*, **naint** *ninth*, **tent** *tenth*, etc.

### Sibilants.

#### S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. **s** was a voiceless spirant like the **s** in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the **s** in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of **s** in the W. dialect is parallel with that of **f** (§ 283) and **p** (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial **s** has remained both before vowels and consonants: **sā** *a drain*, **sough**, **sāk** *to suck*, **sam** *up to pick up*, **seem** *lard*, **set** *to set*, **sī** (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch*, **sin** *since*, **sind** *to rinse*, **wash out**, **slate(r)** *to spill*, **smuið** *smooth*, **snod** *smooth*, **even**, **snikit** *a small passage*, **speik** *to speak*, **spitek** *spigot*, **steim** *to bespeak*, **stedi** *steady*, **strie** *straw*, **swāp** *the skin of bacon*, **sweep** *the handle of a machine*.

**s** (?) has become **š** in **šū**, **še** *she*.

**s** has also remained before **ü** in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become **š**: **siuge(r)** *sugar*, **siue(r)** *sure*.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bīzm** *besom*, **biznəs** *business*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **rīzn** *risen*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*, **wīzn** *to wither*.

**z** has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **meze(r)** *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

The **ž** in **sižez** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saiž** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **be-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beed** *to bathe* by **weed** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask*, **blosm** *blossom*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **kist** *a chest*, **kēs** *to christen*, **musl** *muscle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **rust** (O.Icel. **röst**) *rest, repose*, **trāst** *to trust*, **prosl** (OE. **prostle**) *thrush*.

3. **ās** *house*, **dlas** *glass*, **džais** (O.Fr. **giste**) *joist*, **gīs** *geese*, **kēs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oes** *horse*, **ues(t)** *hoarse*, **žis** *this*.

**anz** *hands*, **bleez** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus** *tə?* *dost thou?* **greez** *to graze*, **iuz** *to use*, **loiz** (OE. **losian**) *to lose*, **nuez** *nose*, **raiz** *to rise*, **ruez** *rose*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **tluez** *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz**, **z** *is*, **žaz** *thou hast*, **īz** *he has, he is*, **ez**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **ez** *as*.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. **pese**) *pea*, **ridl** (ME. **redels**) *riddle*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tšeri** (O.Fr. **cerise**) *cherry*.

## The Gutturals.

## C.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a**, **ā**, **o**, **ō**, **u**, **ū** and their mutations **e**, **æ**, **e**, **ē** (**ǣ**), **y**, **ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ**, **ǣ** (=OHG. **ā**), **e** (=Germanic **e**) **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ī** and their mutations **e**, **ie** (=i-umlaut of **ea**, **eo**), **īe** (i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a**, **o**, **u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **pecc(e)an** from older **\*pakjan** *to cover*, **bryce** from older **\*brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206-7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þencan** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836-41.

1. Initial **c** before consonants.

**c** has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **kraps** *the renderings of land*, **kreov** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **croē** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to clog*, **tlenk** *to flog*, **box** *on the ears*, **tlie(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tlieñ** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlip** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tliau** *a ball of string* or *worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tlōe** *claw*, **tlōek** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlōk** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tluep** *cloth*, **tlueve(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lēp** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.



## 2. Initially before vowels.

**kā** *cow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kaind** *kind*, **kait** *kite*, **kanl** *candle*, **kāt** *cart*, **kāv** *to carve*, **keok** *bread of every kind*, **keə(r)** *care*, **kei** *key*, **kek** *hemlock*, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* *shaggy*) *small coarse white hairs in wool*, **kep** *to catch (a ball, etc.)*, **kest** (ME. *kesten*) *to cast*, **ketl** *kettle*, **kēgat** *kirkgate* (but **tšētš** *church*), **kōnl** *kernel*, **kēs** *to curse*, **kōsmes** *Christmas*, **kil** *to cool*, **kil** (OE. *cwellan*) *to kill*, **kiln** *kiln*, **ə-kin** *akin*, **kīn** *keen*, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) *kingdom*, **kin-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* *to pant, gasp*), *whooping cough*, **kīp** *to keep*, **kist** *a chest, box*, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) *a pail*, **kitl** *to tickle*, **kitl** *to bring forth kittens*, **kitšn** *kitchen*, **koef** *calf*, **koel** *to call*, **kal** *to gossip*, **koen** *corn*, **koit** *coat*, **koud** *cold*, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) *coke*, **kout** *colt*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, **kuem** *comb*, **kūk** *cook*, **kum** *to come*.\*

**tšaid** *to chide*, **tšap** *chap*, **tšavl** *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, **tšeu** *to chew*, **tšētš** *church*, **tšiəp** *cheap*, **tšik** *cheek*, **tšikin** *chicken*, **tšilde(r)** *children*, **tšin** *chin*, **tšerəp** *to chirp*, **tšiz** *cheese*, **tšiuz** *to choose*, **tšoek** *chalk*, **tšoul** (ME. *chavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) *lit. jaw*, only used in the phrase **tšik en tšoul** *said of two people walking closely together*, **tšuek** *to choke*, **tšuf** *proud, haughty*.

## 3. Initial sc.

**skab** *scab*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) *to beat, flog*, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, **skeelz** *scales*, **skēf** *scurf*, **skai** *sky*, **skift** *to shift, remove*, **skil** *skill*, **skin** *skin*, **skoup** *scoop*, **skuft** *the nape of the neck*, **skuil** *school*, **skul** *skull of the head*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **skraml** *to scramble*, **skreəp** *to scrape*, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) *to scratch*, **skriem** *to scream*, **skrik** (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*) *to shriek*.

**šak** *to shake*, **šait** *cacare*, **šaiu** (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) *a slice*, **šakl** *shackle*, **šap** *shape*, **šel** *shell*,



*šelf shelf, šeed shade, šeem shame, šee(r) share, šie(r) to shear, šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) *to shell peas, šin shin, šip ship, šiuk shook, šop shop, šot shot, šut shut, šučə(r) to shudder, šuv to shove, šrenk shrank, šrimp shrimp, šrink to shrink.*

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: *sal, sl, s shall, sud, sæd, st should.*

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect.

*eskæd* (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) *newt, fikl fickle, kokl cockle, miks* (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) *to mix, sikl sickle, twinkl to twinkle.*

*flike(r) to flicker, neekt naked, snikit a small passage, wokr to waken.*

*kitšn kitchen.*

*meed made, musl mussel, teen taken, feseen forsaken.*

5. When *c* or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

*bek beck, beek to bake, bræk to break, briuk brook, daik ditch, dreek drake, fleek flake (of snow), briæd-fleik* (O. Icel. *fleki hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, flik flitch of bacon, flok flock, ik* (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) *to hitch, iuk hook, kok cock, lavræk lark, lek to leak, leek to play, lik to lick, liuk to look, lok lock, mak to make, muk muck, nek neck, niuk nook, nok to knock, pak bundle, pluk pluck, prik to prick, reek rake, reik to reach, rik smoke, sāk to suck, sek sack, seek sake, slek small coal, slek to extinguish a fire with water, slumæk a dirty, untidy person, sneæk snake, snek* (ME. *snække*) *latch of a door, spek speck, speik to speak, steek stake, suek to soak, tak to take, tik tick, tiuk took, tlik* (OE. *clyccan*) *to clutch, seize, catch hold, pak thatch, pik thick, weik* (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle, wāk (noun) work, wēk to work, wik* (O. Icel. *vik* (noun) *stirring, moving*) *quick, alive.*

**boek** *balk, beam*, **toek** *to talk*, **woek** *to walk*.

**benk** *bench*, **drink** *to drink*, **enk** *hank*, **spenk** *to hit*, **pink** *to think*.

**bāk** *bark*, **bēk** *birch*, **foek** *fork*, **māk** *mark*, **moek** *maggot*, **stāk** (OE. *steare* *strong, severe*) *very, quite*, **wāk** (OE. *wære*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain*.

Palatal **nc** has become **nš** : **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) *to drench*.

**bitš** *bitch*, **bleitš** *to bleach*, **breitš** *breach*, **britš** *breech*, **etš** *to hatch*, **fotš** *to fetch*, **krutš** *crutch*, **latš** *latch*, **leitš** *leech*, **meitš** *to measure*, **mitš** *much*, **notš** *a run at the game of cricket*, **pitš** *pitch*, **sitš** *such*, **speitš** *speech*, **stitš** *stitch*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **swetš** (OE. *swæcc* *a taste*) *a sample of cloth*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekja* *to hatch*) *a brood of chickens*, **teitš** *to teach*, **witš** *which*, **wotš** *to watch*.

#### 6. Final **sc**.

**ask** (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh*, **besk** *to bask*, **busk** *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*.

**eš** *ash-tree*, **fiš** *fish*, **fleš** *flesh*, **freš** *fresh*, **peš** (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash*, **reš** *rash*, **weš** *to wash*, **wiš** *to wish*.

**sc** has become **s** in **as** (OE. *æsce*) *ash*, **as-midin** *ash-pit*, **as** *beside* **aks** (OE. *āscian*, *ācsian*) *to ask*, **mens** (OE. *men-nisc* *dignity, honour*) *neatness, tidiness*.

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kink** (ME. *kinken* *to pant, gasp*) *to cough* (of *whooping cough*), **wāte** (lit. *work day*, **kđ** > **kt** > **tt** > **t**) *week day*. **nks** > **ns** in the phrase **pins tē?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'ē out tē** (**ē**) *dunt, pins tē?* (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **pin stē?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakbæri** became **blagbæri** by assimilation, and that then **bæri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

### g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ȳ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=r) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

#### 1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gōsl** *gristle*, **greē** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) to *stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.

## 2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

**gab** (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **gavlək** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geəp** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **bə-gin** *to begin*, **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **goit** *a water channel, mill-stream*, **guet** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

**jād** *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jəst** *yeast*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jolə** *yellow*, **juək** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

**æg** has become **eə**: **breen** *brain*, **eəl** *hail*, **feən** *fain, gladly*, **feə(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pail*, **sleən** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

**ag** has become **oə**: **doən** *to dawn*.

**āg** has become **oə** in **oən** *own*.

**eg** has become **eə** and has thus fallen together with **eə** from **æg**: **breəd** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geən** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geən** *gain*, **leəd** *laid*, **leən** *lain*, **reəl** *rail*, **reən** *rain*, **seəl** *sail*. See § 84.

**ig** has become **ī**: **stīl**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigþe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **ī** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **ī**. Cp. also *Easter*, *A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield*, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

**og** has become **ou**: **floun** *flown*.

**ug** has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl*, **kāl** *cowl*.

4. When **g**, **cg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.



a. **g** has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

**æg**: *dēa day, mēa* (emphatic form) *may*.

**ag**: *drōe to draw, loe law*.

**āg**: *lou low, ou to owe*.

**æg**: *grēe grey, tleē clay; kei key, nei to neigh*.

**eg**: *wēe way, wei to weigh*.

**ēg**: *dī to dye, dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, tī to tie*.

**īg**: *stī sty, stī ladder*.

**og**: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

**ōg**: *biu bough, driu drew, iniu* (pl.) *enough*, *as este inif*  
bried? *hast thou enough bread?* But *este iniu poreets?*  
*hast thou enough potatoes?* **pliu** *plough*, **sliu** *slew*.

**ōg**: *slī sly*.

**ug**: *sā sough, drain*; but **suf-oil** *manhole of a drain*, **bā**  
*to bow*, **sā** (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

**yg**: *drai dry*.

**ēag**: *ī* (pl. *in*) *eye*.

**ēog**: *flī to fly, flī fly, lī to tell a lie*.

b. After **l** we have **e, i**: **bele** *to bellow*, **fole** *to follow*, **gales**  
*gallows*, **swolē** *to swallow*, **talē** *tallow*, **beli** *belly*.

After **r** we have **e, i**: **bore** *to borrow*, **mare** *marrow*, **sore**  
*sorrow*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **weri** *to worry*.

c. Final **ig** in unaccented syllables has become **i**: **bodi** *body*,  
**dizi** *dizzy*, **evi** *heavy*, **moni** *many*, **oni** *any*, **rudi** *ruddy*.

d. We have **f** in: **duēf** *dough*, **duefi** *cowardly*, lit. *doughy*,  
**dwāf** *dwarf*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, **sluf** *slough*, **suf-oil** *man-*  
*hole of a drain*, **trof** *trough*, **uf** *displeasure*, an *offended*  
*manner*, *rage*.

Here may conveniently be placed **druft** (OE. *drūgap*)  
*drought*, **stērēp** (OE. *stīg-rāp*) *stirrup*, **bākm** (OE. *beorg +*  
*ham*, see N.E.D. sub **bargham**) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—**sā** *drain*, and **iniu** (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.



e. The W. dialect has *g* :

*dreæg* to drawl, *eæg* the berry of the hawthorn, *ig* (OE. *hyge* mind) mood, temper, *meæg* maw, *neæg* to gnaw, *seeg* a saw.

*beg* bag, *big* big, great, *breg* to brag, *brig* bridge, *briz* a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to besprinkle with water, *dig* to dig, *dog* dog, *dreg* to drag, *dregz* drags, *eg* (ME. *eggen*) to incite, urge on, *eg* egg, *flig* (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* able to fly) fledge, *flog* to flog, *fog* (ME. *fogge* rank grass) after-grass, *frig* coire, *frog* frog, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, *ie-wig* earwig, *leg* leg, *lig* to lie down, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, *mig* midge, *og* the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, *pig* pig, *prog* wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, *reg* rag, *rig* back, *rigin* ridge of a house, *seg* sedge, *seg* (ME. *saggin*) to distend, *šeg* shag, *tug* (ME. *tuggen*) to tug, *plod*, *twig* twig, *ug* to carry, *weg* to wag.

f. The W. dialect has *dž* in : *edž* hedge, *edž* edge, *sledž-ame(r)* sledge-hammer, *wedž* wedge.

g. Palatal *ng* has become *nž* : *inž* hinge, *krinž* to cringe, *sinž* to singe.

h. *bai* (OE. *bycgan*) to buy, *lee* (OE. *lecgan*) to lay, *see* (OE. *secgan*) to say are from the forms without gemination.

## h.

§ 316. OE. initial *h* was an aspirate like the *h* in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the *ch* in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial *h* has disappeared in the W. dialect :

**ap** (ME. **happen**) to *wrap up*, **eft** *haft*, *handle*, **oil** *hole*, **uəl** *whole*, **ut** *hot*.

**loup** (O.Icel. **hlaupa**) to *jump*, **luəf** (OE. **hlāf**) *loaf*.

**nit** (OE. **hnitu**) *nit*, **nut** (OE. **hnutu**) *nut*.

**rin** (OE. **hring**) *ring*, **riuk** (OE. **hrōc**) *rook*.

**wie(r)** *where*, **wiet** *wheat*, **wāf** *wharf*, **wen** *when*, **wot** *what*.

§ 318. *b*. Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c*, *d* :

**eit** *eight*, **eit** *height*, **feit** to *fight*, **reit** *right*, **streit** *straight*, **weit** *weight*.

**brit** *bright*, **flit** *flight*, **frīt** *fright*, **līt** *light*, **lits** (ME. **lihte**) *the lungs of animals*, **mīt** (noun) *might*, **nīt** *night*, **plīt** *plight*, **rīt** *wright*, **sīt** *sight*, **slīt** *slight*, **tīt** *tight*.

**bout** *bought*, **brout** *brought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*, **out** *aught*, **out** *ought*, **nout** *naught*, **rout** *wrought*, **sout** *sought*, **tout** *taught*, **pout** *thought*.

**ei** *high*, but **eſe(r)** (OE. **hēahfore**) *heifer*, **nei** *nigh*, but **neebe(r)** (OE. **nāah-gebūr**) *neighbour*.

**sī** to *sigh*, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, **soe** *he saw*, **pī** *thigh*.

**fere** (OE. **furh**, ME. **furh**, **furwe**) *furrow*, **ole** (OE. **holh**, ME. **holwe**) *hollow*.

§ 319. *c*. **h** has become **f** in: **draft** *draught*, *draft*, **kof** *cough*, **laf** *laugh*, **ruf** *rough*, **tof** *tough*, **woef** (OE. **walh** *sickly taste*) *insipid*.

**laſte(r)** *laughter*, **slaſter** to *slaughter*.

Beside **priu** (OE. **purh**) we have also **prif** *through*.

§ 320. *d*. **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst** *next*, **oks** *ox*, **siks** *six*, **woks** to *grow*.

### The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

#### k.

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed** *card*, **kees** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

**skafi** *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeelit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcase*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avək** *havoc*, **biək** *beak*, **leələk** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puək** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlāk** *clerk*, **tleem** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill*, **pen**, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

*quision?*

## g.

§ 326. **g** has remained: **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye* (see Florio, s.v. **cispa** *a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes*, called of some **Gowl**. Or it is **cispi** *waterish* or **gowly eyes**), **galæk** (O. Fr. **gale**) *left hand*, **garit** *garret*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **gizn** *to choke*, **gol** *goal*, only used in the game of **lits en gēts** (§ 177), **grant** *grant*, **egrivéet** *to aggravate, vex*, **eægifái** *to argue, dispute*.

## š.

§ 327. We regularly have **š** in cases where the lit. language has this sound: **fešn** *fashion*, **pešn** *passion*, **rediš** *radish*.

**finiš** *finish*, **vāniš** *varnish*, **blemiš** *blemish*.

**branš** *branch*, **eənsn** *ancient*.

## dž.

§ 328. **dž** has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. **dž** also occurs after **n**: **džais** *joist*, **dželes** *jealous*, **dželi** *jelly*, **džoul** *to knock, strike*, **džoint** *joint*, **džoem** *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **eedž** *age*, **damidž** *damage*, **fuədž** *forge*, **indžói** *to enjoy*, **lerwidž** *language*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **soudže(r)** *soldier*.

**indžn** *engine*, **moendž** *mange*, **moendži** *mangy*, **peevish**, **streendž** *strange*, **tšeendž** *change*.

§ 329. **dž** has become **d** in: **Doed** *George*, **Dued** *Joe*, **Duez**, **Duezi** *Joshua*, **doi** *joy, darling*, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as **doi** still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

### **tš.**

§ 330. We regularly have **tš** in the same words in which the literary language has it: **tšapl** *chapel*, **tšeedž** *to charge*, **tšeəme(r)** *chamber*, **tšəri** *cherry*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **tšois** *choice*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

**preitš** *to preach*, **poutš** *to poach*.



# ACCIDENCE.



## CHAPTER VII.

### NOUNS.

#### A. Formation of the Plural.

##### 1. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in *s, š, z, ž* add *ez* to form the plural, as *las lass lasez, fees face feesez*, but *ās house* has *āzez*; *diš dish dišez, wotš watch wotšez*; *nuēz nose, nuēzez, saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez, džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than *z, ž* add *z*, as: *lad lad ladz, gam game gamz, ratn rat ratnz, leeč barn leečz, dee day deez*. But nouns ending in *-nd, (-r)* lose the *-d, (-r)* before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz, fačē(r) father fačēz*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than *s, š* add *s*, as *lat lath lats, kap cap kaps, diep death dieps, māp mouth māps, wāf wharf wāfs, ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in **f** preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except **ui**) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in **-lf** change the **f** into **v** and add **z** in the plural, as **luēf loaf luēvz**, **naif knife naivz**, **koēf calf koēvz**.

2. Plurals in **-n**.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have **-n** in the plural: **ī eye īn**, **oks ox oksn**, **šū shoe šuin**.

3. Plural in **-r**.

§ 335. The only example of this class is **tšildē(r) children**. In the singular we use **bān**, the plural of which is **bānz**, and is in more general use than **tšildē(r)**.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: **fuit foot fīt**, **guis goose gīs**, **lās louse lais**, **man man men**, **mās mouse mais**, **tuip tooth tīp**, **wumēn woman wimin**.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. **as ash, ashes**, **fiš fish, fishes**, **šīp sheep**.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as **iz net bin sīn fe ten jīē(r) he has not been seen for ten years**, but **its jīēz sin ē we sīn it's years since he was seen**, and similarly with **munp month**, **wik week**. **pri mail prē Koēvlē three miles from Calverley**, but **mailz prē đīē(r) miles from there**, and similarly for **inš inch**, **fuit foot**, **jīēd yard**, **ēēkē(r) acre**, etc. **ten pund ē meit ten pounds of meat**, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but **đē we punz ont weasted there were pounds of it wasted**, and similarly with **āns ounce**, **stuēn stone**, **undēd weit hundred weight**, etc. **tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)**, **siks galn six gallons**, **nain šilin nine shillings**, etc. **fouē skue(r) four scores**, but **skuez on ēm scores of them**, etc.

## 6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **lits** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezls** measles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz** *West Royds*, **siðez** scissors, **spərinz** banns of marriage, **tenz** tongs, **trūzəz** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in: **belesəz** bellows, **galəsəz** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni bies ejə nā?** *how many cows* (lit. *beasts*) *have you now?*

**poridž** porridge, always, and **brop** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worənt ez guid ez ðə out tə (ə) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.*

## B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðə buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **ðem buits e mi faðəz** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðə buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad faðəz** *the boots of the boy's*

*father, ðem bānz (never bānzez) muðə(r) those children's mother.*

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs** *wife's*, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumenz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ADJECTIVES.

#### 1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say : **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiēt** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiēt** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin e čis noreišn?** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase : **a wer i sitš en e steet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tcoilz** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloəd e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noē wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) ue tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teēbl** *table* and **t'ēēbl** *the table*, **dlum** *gloom* and **d'lum** *the gloom*.



Cp. the similar distinction between *eit eight*, and *eit' eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loəd* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuebdi bəd ðe loəd ən mī, noəz wot iv ed tē baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer. ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *uē who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as : *uē ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe erment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want? a duənt noe wot ðe erment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t’ lord o’ t’ manor—(decidedly). When “Lord” means God, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (ðe) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard t’ Lord, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “Lord knows” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what t’ man did wi’ it—(certainly not ðe man, nor man without article). What the hangment, What the devil, What the plague, etc.—(always ðe, never t or omitted). A know who t’ man wor—(certainly not ðe, nor omitted).*’

## 2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ə(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *muə(r)*, *muəst*.

*fæə(r) far, fāre(r), fārist; jun young, junə(r), junist or junst; uəlsm wholesome, uəlsm-ə(r), uəlsm-ist; biutifl beautiful, biutifl-er, biutifl-ist.*

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

bad <i>bad</i> }	wāe(r)	wāst
il <i>ill</i> }		
guid <i>good</i>	bete(r)	best
lat <i>late</i>	late(r)	latist, last
litl <i>little</i>	les	liest
moni <i>many</i> }	mue(r)	muest
mitš <i>much</i> }		
nie(r) <i>near</i>	nierē(r)	nierist, nekst

NOTE.—The use of *vari* before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl. : *vari guid very good*. But instead of using *vari* we sometimes repeat the adjective with *ez as* : *guid ez guid very good*, *dāk ez dāk very dark*.

### 3. Numerals.

§ 344. *a.* Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
wun <i>one</i>	fēst
tū <i>two</i>	seknd
pri <i>three</i>	pēd
foue(r) <i>four</i>	fouet
faiv <i>five</i>	fift
siks <i>six</i>	sikst
sevm <i>seven</i>	sevnt
eit <i>eight</i>	eit'
nain <i>nine</i>	naint
ten <i>ten</i>	tent
(e)levm <i>eleven</i>	(e)levnt
twelv <i>twelve</i>	twelft
pētīn <i>thirteen</i>	pētīnt
fouetīn <i>fourteen</i>	fouetīnt

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
fiftīn <i>fifteen</i>	fiftīnt
sikstīn <i>sixteen</i>	sikstīnt
sevtīn <i>seventeen</i>	sevtīnt
eitīn <i>eighteen</i>	eitīnt
naintīn <i>nineteen</i>	naintīnt
twenti <i>twenty</i>	twentit
twenti wun <i>twenty-one</i>	twenti fōst
twenti tū <i>twenty-two</i>	twenti seknd
þōti <i>thirty</i>	þōtit
foti <i>forty</i>	fotit
fifti <i>fifty</i>	fiftit
siksti <i>sixty</i>	sikstit
sevnti <i>seventy</i>	sevntit
eiti <i>eighty</i>	eitit
nainti <i>ninety</i>	naintit
undəd <i>hundred</i>	undət
þāzn <i>thousand</i>	þāznt

§ 345. The old form *uēn one* is still retained in the phrase *tuen the one of two*, as *tuen on əm est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *ən* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wər ə guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā ər ənuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t'* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

*m* for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, (ə)levm; but in *sevnt*, (ə)levnt, *sevtīn*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *þəd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fōst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*,

*sixth, twelfth*, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e. g. *marbles toæz*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *fëri* has the first turn. The order is *fëri first*, *sëki second*, *pëdi third*, *lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *e wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *e bluid ali*; when of glass *e glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *e stuëni*; when made of clay *e pot donek*.

§ 347. *b.* Fractional numerals: *kweæte(r) quarter*, *e fouet* or *wun peet ât e foue(r) a fourth*, *e pëd* or *wun peet ât e prī a third*, and similarly *tū pëdz* or *tū peets ât e prī two thirds*, *oef half*, as *e oef pund*, *oef pund*, or *oef e pund half a pound*, *oepni halfpenny*, *oepëp halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c.* Multiplicatives: *simpl simple*, *dubl double*, *tribl, pribl threefold*, *foue-foud fourfold*, *wuns once*, *twais twice*, *prī taimz three times*.

§ 349. *d.* Numerals in composition: *e tūpri* lit. *a two (or) three*, *a few*, as *ler ëm ev e tūpri* *let them have a few*, *tupms two pence*, *fipms fivepence*, *prëpms three pence*, etc.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PRONOUNS.

#### 1. Personal.

§ 350.

#### FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, wə)
Obj.	mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

#### SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	čā, tā, (ča, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj.	čī, (če)	jī, (jə)

#### THIRD PERSON.

##### Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, šə)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	ē(r), (ə(r)).

##### Plural.

Nom.	čee, (če, čə)
Obj.	čem, (əm, m).



The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i* *I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *ī* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abed* *yes but*, *wol* *until*, *wa* *why*, beside the strong forms *aibəd*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are:

*muni guə wi jə? must I go with you? sali et tēmoən? shall I have it to-morrow? if id nobəd ə bit ə bras, a wodnt* (or *ad nət*) *diu sitš wāk if I had only a little brass (money), I would not do such work, al kum ən sī jə, wen i ger ə bit ə taim I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time, as ə dun inā I shall have done presently, a fan əm i tloin I found them in the lane, gi m(ə) ə feu give me a few, ʃe told mē ʃa wər iə(r) they told me (that) thou wast here. wi or wē bān dān til we are going down the hill, sud wē len im it? should we lend him it? ʃel or ʃəl stop wol wē kum they will stop until (while) we come. lets as im let us or me ask him, ʃe pərkt əz fə tpeənz wid tēn wit she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it. The z in the strong form uz is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form s is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.*

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *tə* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tā weš it? wilt thou wash it? witə len mət? wilt thou lend me it? wies tə kum priu? (lit. where hast thou come through) where do you come from? kan tə diut bi ʃisen? canst thou do it by thyself? wen tət redi wil send ʃæt when thou art ready we will send thee it. as or asl gi ʃə (ə) oepni if tə elps mē, I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me, ʃat nuen sē wil əs tə wo(r) thou art not so well*

*as thou wast, Ńal (never tal or təl) find im et iz wāk thou wilt find him at his work.* At first sight one might be inclined to assume that the forms *tǎ*, *tə* have arisen from assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *ǎt* (§ 396) *art*, *out* (§ 394) *oughtest*, *dēst* (frequently *dēs* § 390) *durst*; but these are the three solitary instances in which the second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented position in the sentence. If this is right then the def. art. *t* has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose, I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *Ńat that*, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but never as a rel. pronoun or conjunction; the latter are expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tə tak Ńe wi mə I am going to take thee with me. ji or jə sed et im it rən you said that I am in the wrong, wot did jə see tul im? what did you say to him? wil jə sam mə Ńem tluēz up? will you pick up those clothes for me? jəv etn oel tmeit sue jəl e te diu bāt nā wol setədə you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, if jə (not ji) sī mi faŃe(r), as im tə kum uəm if you see my father, ask him to come home, wi soe jə i tmln we saw you in the mill.* The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *Ńā* was used in every case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his *New English Grammar* (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she* : the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō*(*sjoo*), then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *ši* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill ; cp. the *Dialect Tests* in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 *c* ; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 *c*) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðām* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēc*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oel twik he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotšt ðat flik e beekn? has he fetched that fitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

**wer** et jār ās *he heard it when he was at your house*, **tiznt main** *it is not mine*, **eze funt?** *has he found it?* **gimet** *give me it*, **estet?** *hast thou it?* **wots** e **dun wit?** *what has he done with it?* **šuz in** e **mad ig** *she is in a bad temper*, **šu or še olēs wešez** e **tmundē** *she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday*, **eše or es še sared tpigz?** *has she served the pigs?* **stop wol še kumz** *stop until she comes*, **ðed or ðed** e **gīn me ten šilin fot** *they would have given me ten shillings for it*, **wil ðe suin bi ie(r)?** *will they soon be here?* **ðel suin bi ier if ðe kum reit uem** *they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home*, **al sel jēm** *I will sell you them*, **kan jē diu bāt em?** *can you do without them?*

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms:

a, wi; ji; i; šu; ðe beside  
i, we; jē; e; šē; ðe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. **i** *I* and **e** *he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as **al weš mē nā** *I will wash myself now*, **am džust bān tē don mē** *I am just going to dress myself*, **i leəd im dān i tfīld** *he lay down in the field*, **kum fored lad en sit ðe dān en al set tketl on** *come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).*

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used:

1. After the substantive verb, as **its mī, pī, ē(r), im, uz, jī, ðem**, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note **ðemz em et i** *want those are the ones that I want*.



2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im en mī went he and I went*, *Bil en imz guen dān trued Bill and he have gone down the road*, *uz en ðem we tegeðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day*.

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out te en he who did that ought to be hanged*, *uz ets dun se mitš for im me gue te d'ogz fer out ī keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares*.

## 2. Possessive.

§ 351. *a.* Conjoint: *mai*, (*mi*) *my*; *āe(r)*, (*wē(r)*) *our*; *ðai*, (*ði*) *thy*; *jāe(r)*, (*jē(r)*) *your*; *iz*, *is* *his*; *it* *its*, *ē(r)*, (*ē(r)*) *her*, *ðee(r)*, (*ðē(r)*) *their*.

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi*, *ði*, *ðē(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi*, *ði*, *ðer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms; otherwise we should have had *ma*, *ða* for our *mi*, *ði*, see § 350. *wē(r)* has been formed from *wē* after the analogy of *jē ye*, *jē(r)*, thus *jē : jē(r) :: wē : wē(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house*, *iz oen his own*, *iz muðē(r) his mother*, *is koit his coat*, *is faðē(r) his father*, *estē sīn it faðē(r) ? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father ?* *it ied wāks its head aches*.

§ 352. *b.* Absolute: *main mine*, *āz ours*, *ðain thine*, *jāz yours*, *iz his*, *its its*, *ēz hers*, *ðeez theirs*.



## 3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

## FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
misen	wesen
misel	wesenz
miseln	wesel
	weseln

## SECOND PERSON.

ðisen	jäsen
ðisel	jäsenz
ðiseln	jäsel
	jäseln

## THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
i(s)sen	itsen	ösen
i(s)sel	itsel	ösel
i(s)seln	itseln	öseln

*Plural.*

ösen  
 ösenz  
 ösel  
 öseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms *-sel*, *-seln*, *-sen* are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The **-sen**-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, EEP<sup>r</sup>. v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: **-seln** at Huddersfield and Halifax; **-sen** at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no **-self**-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the **-sel**, **-seln**, and **-sen**-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEP<sup>r</sup>. v, with the following results. **-sel** is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find **-sen**. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only **-sel**. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the **-sen**-form. The **-sen**-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. **-self** is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have **-self**, **-zelf**, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find **-sel** and in Western Dorset **-zel**. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only **-self**. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that **-saaf**, pl. **-saavz** occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have **-zel**. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, **-sel**, **-zel**, and **-self**, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

*wesen*, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *wə(r)* *our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *dəsenz*. *jəsen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself*, *yourselves*, but *jəsenz* *yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *ə tself seem dee* *on the self same day*.

#### 4. Demonstrative.

##### § 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis</i> <i>this</i>	<i>ðat</i> <i>that</i>	<i>jon</i> <i>yon</i> .
Plural.	<i>ðiez</i> <i>these</i>	<i>ðem</i> <i>those</i>	<i>jon</i> <i>yon</i> .

*ðis* and *ðiez* are often followed by *ie(r)* *here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðie(r)*, *there*, as *ðis ier ās wonts ə lot ə tliənin* *this house wants a lot of cleaning*, *dus tə laik ðiez ie(r)?* *dost thou like these?* *a kânt eit ðat ðie meit* *I can't eat that meat*, *i ga mə ðat ðie koit* *he gave me that coat*, *ðem ðier aplz kost tupms* *those apples cost twopence*, *ðemz vari guid bed ðiez ez or ə betə(r)* *those are very good but these are better*.

*ðem* is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

## 5. Interrogative.

## § 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *uə who**wot what, wits which.*Gen. *uez whose.*

*uəm whom* is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

## 6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *et* for all genders and numbers, or by *uə* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *uə*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suez ren he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soə jestədə the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et tē bout dān i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je sī Ńem et did it? did you see those who did it? Ńem men et tē so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

*a no(e) uez dunt I know who has done it*, *wē no(e) uez it iz we know whose it is*, *a noe wot tē sez I know what thou sayest*, *a kēn or kō ges uə Ńaz bīn wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says*; but *a duent beliv e wēd (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *uə*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soə the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

**et** is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

## 7. Indefinite.

### § 357.

**sum** *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumət** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

**out** *aught*, **nout** *naught, nought*.

**inif**, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) e feu**, **nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje bried inif?** *have you enough bread?*

**feu** *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sits** *such*, **uðe(r)** *other*.

**oeðe(r)** (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noeðe(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, *OE. Grammar*, §§ 346, 348.

**oni** (OE. *ānig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig*, *manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on je oni on je?** inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. *has any on you any on you?* i. e. *has any of you got one?*

**tuen** (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuen on jez dunt**



*one of you has done it.* Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **ən** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz** *ones*, **wun ɛnuðə(r)** *one another*, **nuə**, weak form **nə** *no*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*; **nuən** *none* has no weak form. **nuən** is often used in the place of **nət**: **am nuən bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuən tful et tɛ liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be*.

**u(ə)-ivə(r)** *whoever*, **wotive(r)** or **tʃiuz-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

## CHAPTER X.

### VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382–97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e.g. **feseen** *forsaken*, **fretn** beside *frietod* *fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in -*ed*, -*d*, -*t*. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

### A. Strong Verbs.

#### § 361.

#### CLASS I.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>i</i>		<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
W. <i>ai</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>i</i>
	<i>aid hide</i>	<i>eed</i>		<i>idn</i>
	<i>baid endure</i>	<i>beed</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>bait bite</i>	<i>beet</i>		<i>bitn</i>
	<i>daiv dive</i>	<i>deev</i>		<i>divm</i>
	<i>dlaid glide</i>	<i>dleed</i>		<i>dlidn</i>
	<i>draiv drive</i>	<i>dreev</i>		<i>drivm</i>
	<i>kontraiv contrive</i>	<i>kontreev</i>		<i>kontrivm</i>
	<i>raid ride</i>	<i>reed</i>		<i>ridn</i>
	<i>rait write</i>	<i>reet</i>		<i>ritn</i>
	<i>raiv tear</i>	<i>reev</i>		<i>rivm</i>
	<i>raiz rise</i>	<i>reez</i>		<i>rizn</i>
	<i>slaid slide</i>	<i>sleed</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streæk</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiv strive</i>	<i>streev</i>		<i>strivm</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šain <i>shine</i>	šeen		šaind
šait <i>cacare</i>	šeet		šitn
praiv <i>thrive</i>	preəv		privm

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *ee* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *uo* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *ee* in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like *ʒifenn given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like *risenn risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of *gi(v)* is *ga(v)*=Ormulum *ʒaff*, *gaff*, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of *šain* is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. *šaind*. For the pret. of *straik* I have often heard *striuk*, *strak*, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form *strāk*; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form *struken*.

§ 364. *aid* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *daiv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa*) and *praiv* (O. Icel. *prīfa*) are of Norse origin. *straiv* (O. Fr. *estriver*) was already strong in ME. *kontraiv* must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** (u = v) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

## CLASS II.

## § 365.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēo		ēa	u	o
W. ī			eə	o
iu (§ 187)			eə	o
ī			eu	ou
frīz <i>freeze</i>			freəz	frozn
tlīv <i>cleave, split</i>			tleəv	tlov̄m
tšiūz <i>choose</i>			tšēəz	tšozn
fī <i>fly</i>			fleu	floun

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. **cēosan** would regularly have become \***tšiz** (§ 187) in the dialect. **tšiūz** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšiūz** in the dialect.

The **eə** in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. **ēa**, which has become **iə** (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weəv** *wove*, **neəd** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wov̄m**, **nodn**, pret. **weəv**, **neəd**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlov̄m**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **freəz**, **tleəv**, **tšēəz**.

## CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.

2.           "           "           l +           "

3.           "           "           r or h +           "



4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, *l*, *r*, or *h* + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386-9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit* *fight*, and *brust* *burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. <i>i</i>	o (a)	u	u
W. <i>i</i>	a		u
<i>i</i>	e (§ 59)		u
<i>begin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom</i> § 58 ( <i>swam</i> )		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan</i> ( <i>won</i> )		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan</i> ( <i>won</i> )		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>bren</i>		<i>brun</i>
<i>din reproach, revile</i>	<i>den</i>		<i>dun</i>
<i>flin throw</i>	<i>flen</i>		<i>flun</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>en</i>		<i>un</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>sin sing</i>	<i>sen</i>		<i>sun</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>slen</i>		<i>slun</i>
<i>sprin spring</i>	<i>spreu</i>		<i>sprun</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>sten</i>		<i>stun</i>
<i>strin string</i>	<i>stren</i>		<i>strun</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>swer</i>		<i>swun</i>
<i>tlin cling</i>	<i>tlen</i>		<i>tlun</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>drenk</i>		<i>drukun</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
<b>sink</b> <i>sink</i>	<b>senk</b>		<b>sukn</b>
<b>slink</b> <i>slink</i>	<b>slenk</b>		<b>slukn</b>
<b>stink</b> <i>stink</i>	<b>stenk</b>		<b>stukn</b>
<b>šrink</b> <i>shrink</i>	<b>šrenk</b>		<b>šrukn</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
3. W. Sax. <b>eo</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
O. North. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)		<b>eə</b>	<b>o</b>
<b>feit</b> <i>fight</i>		<b>feet</b>	<b>fotn</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
4. OE. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>u</b>		<b>a</b>	<b>u</b>
<b>brust</b> <i>burst</i>		<b>brast</b>	<b>brusn</b>
<b>prust</b> <i>thrust</i>		<b>prast</b>	<b>prusn</b>

§ 368. On the present form *run*, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. **ban**, **fan**, **wan** and **bun**, **fun**, **wun** are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEP. v. The pret. **brēn** and pp. **brun** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **sen**, **sun**; the weak pret. and pp. **brout** is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. **in** (ME. **hengen**, O. Icel. **hengja**) and **rin** (OE. (h)**ringan**) were originally weak verbs. **din** (O. Icel. **dengja**), **flin** (O. Icel. **flengja**), **slin** (O. Icel. **slöngva**) are of Norse origin. **strin** seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in **nk** regularly lose the medial guttural **n** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. *drukɔ* (O. Icel. *drukkenn*), *sukɔ* (O. Icel. *sokkenn*), and that the remaining *ɔk*-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in *-ɔk* in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of *drink*, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial *ɔ* in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial *ɔ* is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial *ɔ* except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial *ɔ*—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial *ɔ* is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have *drufen*, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following *k*; but medial *ɔ* occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial *ɔ*, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial **n** except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial **n** seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial **n** are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. **drunk** beside **drukken**, and only **slunk**, **stunk**, **sunk**, **schrunk** (**scrynkit**). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our **druk<sup>n</sup>** is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In *feet fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short **o** in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms **brust**, **brast**, **brusn** see Sweet, *NE. Gr.* § 1354, and on **prust** (ME. **prusten**, **prusten**, O. Icel. **prýsta**) see loc. cit. § 1348.

## CLASS IV.

## § 369.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ǣ</b>	<b>o</b>
O. North.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ē</b>	<b>o</b>
1. W.	<b>ei</b> (§ 87) <b>steil</b> <i>steal</i>	<b>ee</b> (§ 70) <b>steel</b>	<b>ou</b> (§ 103) <b>stoun</b>	
2. W.	<b>iē</b> (§ 75) <b>biē(r)</b> <i>bear</i> <b>swiē(r)</b> <i>swear</i> <b>šie(r)</b> <i>shear</i> <b>wiē(r)</b> <i>wear</i>	<b>ee</b> <b>bee(r)</b> <b>sweē(r)</b> <b>šee(r)</b> <b>wee(r)</b>	<b>oe</b> (§ 104a) <b>boēn</b> <b>swoēn</b> <b>šoēn</b> <b>woēn</b>	
3. W.	<b>e</b> (§ 88) <b>brek</b> <i>break</i>	<b>a</b> <b>brak</b>	<b>o</b> <b>brok<sup>n</sup></b>	

§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. **cuman**) *come*, **kom** (**kam**), **kum** (**kumd**).

§ 371. **wie(r)** (OE. **werian**) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **bie(r)**, **šie(r)**. Similarly **swie(r)** (OE. **swerian**, pret. sing. **swōr**) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The **ee** in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this **a** being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with **ee** in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with **æ** (**ē**) would have become **ī** in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the **a** in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

## CLASS V.

## § 372.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ǣ</b>	<b>e</b>
O. North.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ē</b>	<b>e</b>
1. W.	<b>ei</b> (§ 87)	<b>ee</b> (§ 371)		<b>o</b>
	<b>neid knead</b>	<b>need</b>		<b>nodn</b>
	<b>speik speak</b>	<b>speek (spak)</b>		<b>spokn</b>
	<b>spreid spread</b>	<b>spreed</b>		<b>sprodn</b>
	<b>treid tread</b>	<b>treed</b>		<b>trodn</b>
	<b>weiv weave</b>	<b>weev</b>		<b>wovm</b>
2. W.	<b>ei</b> (§ 87)	<b>ee</b>		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>eit eat</b>	<b>eet</b>		<b>etn</b>
3. W.	<b>e</b> (§ 88)	<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>get get</b>	<b>gat</b>		<b>getn</b>
4. W.	<b>i</b> (§ 77)	<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>ī</b>
	<b>gi(v)</b>	<b>ga(v)</b>		<b>gīn</b> (§ 79)



1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (**sprædan**, pret. **sprædde**). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **æ̅t**, pl. **æ̅ton** would have become \***it** (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

## § 373.

	<i>Infīn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	æ̅	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)	i	
	<b>bid</b> <i>invite to a funeral</i>	<b>bad</b>	<b>bidn</b>	
	<b>it</b> <i>hit</i>	<b>at</b>	<b>itn</b>	
	<b>nit</b> <i>knit</i>	<b>nat</b>	<b>nitn</b>	
	<b>sit</b> <i>sit</i>	<b>sat</b>	<b>sitn</b>	
	<b>slit</b> <i>slit</i>	<b>slat</b>	<b>slitn</b>	
	<b>spit</b> <i>spit</i>	<b>spat</b>	<b>spitn</b>	
	<b>split</b> <i>split</i>	<b>splat</b>	<b>splitn</b>	
2. W. i		e (§ 59)	u	
	<b>dig</b> <i>dig</i>	<b>deg</b>	<b>dug</b>	
3. W. i		a	u	
	<b>stik</b> <i>stick</i>	<b>stak</b>	<b>stuk</b>	

1. **it** (O. Icel. **hitta find**), **nit**, **slit**, **spit**, **split** were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. **nited**; **bidn** (OE. **beden**, but already ME. **bidden** with **i** from the present), **sitn** (OE. **seten**, but already ME. **siten**).

2. **dig** was formerly weak (ME. **diggen**, **diggede**). The pp. **dug** is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form *dug* does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. *dugn* is also sometimes heard.

3. *stik* (OE. *stician*) was originally a weak verb. The pp. *stuk* may owe its *u* to the influence of *stun*, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs *sī* (OE. *sēon*) *see*, pret. *soe* (§ 63), pp. *sīn* = Old North. *gesēn*.

## CLASS VI.

## § 375.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	<i>a</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>a</i>
1. W.	<i>a</i> (§ 71)	<i>iu</i> (§ 164)	<i>ee</i> (§ 312, 4)
	<i>tak take</i>	<i>tiuk</i>	<i>teēn</i>
2. W.	<i>oæ</i> (§ 63)	<i>iu</i> (§ 164 c)	<i>oæ</i>
	<i>droæ draw</i>	<i>driu</i>	<i>droēn</i>
3. W.	<i>a</i>	<i>ui</i> (§ 163)	<i>ui</i>
	<i>stand stand</i>	<i>stuid</i>	<i>stuidn</i>

*stuidn* has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. *standēd* is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. *studn*, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form *stood*.

## § 376.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	<i>ēa</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>a(æ)</i>
W.	<i>ee</i>	<i>iu</i> (§ 164 c)	<i>ee</i> (§ 65)
	<i>slee slay</i>	<i>sliu</i>	<i>sleēn</i>

The *ee* of the present is from the past participle. *šak shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. *šakt*; but pret. *šiuk* (§ 164) and pp. *šakn* are not uncommon. The pp. of *fəsak forsake* is *feseēn* (§ 312, 4).

## CLASS VII.

## § 377.

<i>Infın.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ā	ēo	ā
W. oə (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oə
bloə <i>blow</i>	bliu	bloən
kroə <i>crow</i>	kriu	kroən
moə <i>now</i>	miu	moən
noə <i>know</i>	niu	noən
snoə <i>snow</i>	sniu	snoən
soə <i>sow</i>	siu	soən
poə <i>thaw</i>	piu	poən
proə <i>throw</i>	priu	proən

poə was a weak verb in OE. (pāwian or pāwan); snoə (OE. snāw) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

## § 378.

<i>Infın.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ō	ēo	ō
W. ou (§ 166)	iu (§ 190)	ou
grou <i>grow</i>	griu	groun

## § 379.

<i>Infın.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ea(a)	ēo	ea(a)
W. oə (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oə
foel <i>full</i>	fel	foeln

## B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -ed, 2. -d, 3. -t.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

## CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -*əd* when the present ends in -*t* or -*d*. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -*t*, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<b>bend</b> <i>bend</i>	bendəd (bent)	bendəd (bent)
<b>bīld</b> <i>build</i>	belt (bīldəd)	belt (bīldəd)
<b>blīd</b> <i>bleed</i>	blīdəd (bled)	blīdəd (bled)
<b>bluid</b> <i>bleed</i>	bluidəd	bluidəd
<b>brīd</b> <i>breed</i>	brīdəd (bred)	brīdəd (bred)
<b>ēt</b> <i>hurt</i>	ēt (ētəd)	ēt (ētn)
<b>fīd</b> <i>feed</i>	fīdəd (fed)	fīdəd (fedn)
<b>grund</b> <i>grind</i>	grundəd	grundəd
<b>kest</b> <i>cast</i>	kest (kestəd)	kestəd (kesn)
<b>liəd</b> <i>lead</i>	liədəd (led)	liədəd (ledn)
<b>melt</b> <i>melt</i>	meltəd	meltəd
<b>od</b> <i>hold</i>	odəd (eld)	odn (odəd)
<b>send</b> <i>send</i>	sended (sent)	sended (sent)
<b>skrat</b> <i>scratch</i>	skratəd	skratəd (skratn)
<b>spend</b> <i>spend</i>	spended (spent)	spended (spent)
<b>šuit</b> <i>shoot</i>	šuitəd	šuitəd (šotn)
<b>kost</b> <i>cost</i>	kost (kostəd)	kost (kostəd)
<b>kut</b> <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
let <i>let</i>	let	let (letn)
put <i>put</i>	put	put (putn)
set <i>set</i>	set	set (setn)
šut <i>shut</i>	šut	šut (šutn)
wed <i>marry</i>	wed	wed (wedn)
wet <i>wet</i>	wet (weted)	wet (weted, wetn)
lit <i>light</i>	let (lited)	let (letn, lited)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	frietəd (fret)	frietəd (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swietəd (swet)	swietəd (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšietəd (tšet)	tšietəd (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trietəd)	tretn (trietəd)

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like **bent**, **bled**, **led**, **spent**, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. **kesn**, **putn**, **fretn**, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like **let** *lit*, *lighted*, **belt** have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as **met**, **red**, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. **mette**) already in ME.

## CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.



<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<b>bēn</b> <i>burn</i>	<b>bēnd</b>	<b>bēnd</b>
<b>briu</b> <i>brew</i>	<b>bruid</b>	<b>bruid</b> ( <b>briun</b> )
<b>diel</b> <i>deal</i>	<b>dield</b> ( <b>delt</b> )	<b>diæld</b> ( <b>delt</b> )
<b>driem</b> <i>dream</i>	<b>driemd</b> ( <b>dremt</b> )	<b>driæmd</b> ( <b>dremt</b> )
<b>en</b> <i>hang</i>	<b>end</b>	<b>end</b>
<b>eu</b> <i>hew</i>	<b>eud</b>	<b>eud</b> ( <b>eun</b> )
<b>fil</b> <i>feel</i>	<b>fild</b> ( <b>felt</b> )	<b>fīld</b> ( <b>felt</b> )
<b>iē(r)</b> <i>hear</i>	<b>iæd</b>	<b>iæd</b>
<b>leē</b> <i>lay</i>	<b>leəd</b>	<b>leəd</b> ( <b>leən</b> )
<b>lein</b> <i>lean</i>	<b>leind</b>	<b>leind</b>
<b>len</b> <i>lend</i>	<b>lend</b>	<b>lend</b>
<b>liēn</b> <i>learn</i>	<b>liend</b>	<b>liend</b>
<b>liēv</b> <i>leave</i>	<b>liəvd</b> ( <b>left</b> )	<b>liəvd</b> ( <b>left</b> )
<b>lig</b> <i>lie down</i>	<b>ligd</b>	<b>ligd</b>
<b>loiz</b> <i>lose</i>	<b>loizd</b> ( <b>lost</b> )	<b>loizd</b> ( <b>lost</b> )
<b>mien</b> <i>mean</i>	<b>miend</b> ( <b>ment</b> )	<b>miend</b> ( <b>ment</b> )
<b>nil</b> <i>kneel</i>	<b>nīld</b> ( <b>nelt</b> )	<b>nīld</b> ( <b>nelt</b> )
<b>riu</b> <i>rue</i>	<b>riud</b>	<b>riud</b> ( <b>riun</b> )
<b>see</b> <i>say</i>	<b>sed</b>	<b>sed</b>
<b>sel</b> <i>sell</i>	<b>seld</b>	<b>seld</b>
<b>seu</b> <i>sew</i>	<b>seud</b>	<b>seud</b> ( <b>sēun</b> )
<b>siez</b> <i>seize</i>	<b>siezd</b> ( <b>seez</b> )	<b>siezd</b>
<b>smel</b> <i>smell</i>	<b>smeld</b>	<b>smeld</b>
<b>spel</b> <i>spell</i>	<b>speld</b>	<b>speld</b>
<b>spil</b> <i>spill</i>	<b>spild</b>	<b>spild</b>
<b>spoil</b> <i>spoil</i>	<b>spoild</b>	<b>spoild</b>
<b>streu</b> <i>strew</i>	<b>streud</b>	<b>streud</b> ( <b>streun</b> )
<b>swel</b> <i>swell</i>	<b>sweld</b>	<b>sweld</b>
<b>šeev</b> <i>shave</i>	<b>šeevd</b>	<b>šeevd</b>
<b>šeu</b> <i>show</i>	<b>šeud</b>	<b>šeud</b> ( <b>šēun</b> )
<b>šū</b> <i>shoe</i>	<b>šūd</b>	<b>šūd</b>
<b>tel</b> <i>tell</i>	<b>teld</b>	<b>teld</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð <i>clothe</i>	tlueðð	tlueðð
tšeu <i>chew</i>	tšeud	tšeud (tšeun)
wokn <i>wake, awake</i>	woknd	woknd
gue <i>go</i>	went	guən
bai <i>buy</i>	bout	bout

The forms *delt, felt, left, lost, ment, nelt*, and in Class III *krept, slept, swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *leə, leəd, leəd (leən)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *leə* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekfəs(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig mē dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it ə tfluə(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leəd or ligd wol ðe wē tē lat fē ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leəd əz dān we lay down, ðev leəd (ligd or leən) oəl tbleəm ə mī they laid all the blame on me.*

### CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
elp <i>help</i>	elpt	elpt
katš <i>catch</i>	katšt	katšt
kriþ <i>creep</i>	kriþt (krept)	kriþt (krepn, krept)
kus <i>kiss</i>	kust	kust (kusn)
reik <i>reach</i>	reikt	reikt
slip <i>sleep</i>	slipt (slept)	slipt (slept)
swip <i>sweep</i>	swipt (swept)	swipt swept

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<b>šap</b> <i>shape</i>	<b>šapt</b>	<b>šapt</b>
<b>teitš</b> <i>teach</i>	<b>teitšt</b> (tout)	<b>teitšt</b> (tout)
<b>weš</b> <i>wash</i>	<b>wešt</b>	<b>wešt</b>
<b>pīp</b> <i>peep</i>	<b>pept</b> (pīpt)	<b>pept</b> (pīpt)
<b>sīk</b> <i>seek</i>	<b>sīkt</b> (sout)	<b>sīkt</b> (sout)
<b>pink</b> <i>think</i>	<b>pout</b>	<b>pout</b>
<b>wēk</b> <i>work</i>	<b>wēkt</b> (rout)	<b>wēkt</b> (rout)
<b>mak</b> <i>make</i>	<b>meed</b>	<b>meed</b>

### Verbal Endings.

#### § 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in **-ez**, **-z**, **-s**. **-ez** is used after the spirants **s**, **z**, **š**, **ž**, as **misez** *missest*, *misses*, **raizez** *risest*, *rises*, **wišež** *wishest*, *wishes*, **sinžez** *singest*, *singes*; **-z** after voiced sounds, as **weivz** *weavest*, *weaves*, **lenz** *lendest*, *lends*, **duz** *dost*, *does*; **-s** after other voiceless sounds, as **elps** *helpest*, *helps*, **wēks** *workest*, *works*, **eits** *eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in **-ed**, **-d**, **-t** for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in **-in** (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic **-n** after dentals (§ 269), **-n** after gutturals (§ 271), and **-m** after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in **-ed**, **-d**, **-t**. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of *en hang* and *brek break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing.	1. <i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
	2. <i>enʒ</i>	<i>breks</i>
	3. <i>enʒ</i>	<i>breks</i>
Plur.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
Indic. Pret. Sing.	<i>end</i>	<i>brak</i>
	Plur. <i>end</i>	<i>brak</i>
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
	Infin. <i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
Pres. Part.	<i>enin</i>	<i>brekin</i>
Past Part.	<i>end</i>	<i>brokn</i>

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

## § 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brək <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokɔ <i>I have broken</i>	av b̃in brekin <i>I have been break- ing</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a wə brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokɔ <i>I had broken</i>	ad b̃in brekin <i>I had been break- ing</i>
Future	as brək <i>I shall break</i>	as b̃i brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokɔ <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e b̃in brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found : shall (§ 391), will (§ 397), be (§ 396), have (§ 395).



## C. Minor Groups.

## a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

I. *can*.

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kr**. Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **kəd**. The weak form **kr** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kr	wī, wə kan or kr
ḍā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, jē „ „
ī, e	„ „	ḍee, ḍe, ḍe „ „
šū, še	„ „	

## Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or kəd	wī, wə kud or kəd
ḍā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, jē „ „
ī, e	„ „	ḍee, ḍe, ḍe „ „
šū, še	„ „	

Affirmatively with *not*.

## Pres.

ai, a, i, kanet or kānt  
etc.

## Pret.

ai, a, i kudnt or kədnet  
etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

*Sing.*

kan ai, a, i ?

,, Ńă, tă, tē ?

,, ǐ, ē ? }

,, šŭ, šē ? }

*Plur.*

kan wǐ, wē ?

,, jǐ, jē ?

,, ǎēē, ǎē, ǎē ?

## Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?

etc.

kud wǐ, wē ?

etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres

kanet or kănt ai, a, i ?

etc.

Pret.

kudnt ai, a, i ?

etc.

kud, kēd are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of kud, kēd, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as a ius tē kud or kēd diut *I used to be able to do it*, ad ē dunt if id kud (never kēd) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare*.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final t regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form dē only occurs in the phrase a dē sēē *I dare say*.

Present.

ai, a, i dāē(r)

ai, a, i dārent

dāer ai, i ?

dārent ai, i ?

Pret.

ai, a, i dēst

ai, a, i, dēsnt

dēst ai, i ?

dēsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall*.

§ 391. Present strong form **sal**, weak **sl**, **s**. Pret. strong form **sud**, weak **səd**, **st**.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
aisl, asl	wīsl, wēsl
ais, as	wīs, wēs
ǫǣ sal	jī, jē sal
ǫǣsl	jīsl, jēsl
ǫǣs	jīs, jēs
ī sal	
īsl	
īs	
sū, sē sal	ðee, ðe, ðe sal
sūsl, sēsl	ðeesl, ðesl, ðesl
sūs, sēs	ðees, ðes, ðes

## Pret.

ai, a, i sud or səd	wī, wē sud or səd
aist, ast	wīst, wēst
ǫǣ, tǣ, tē sud or səd	jī, jē sud or səd
ǫǣst	jīst, jēst
ī, e sud or səd	
īst	
sū, sē sud or səd	ðee, ðe, ðe sud or səd
sūst, sēst	ðeest, ðest, ðest

Affirmatively with *not*.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	wĩ, we, salnt
ai, a sânt	wĩ, we sânt
aisl, asl net	wĩsl, wesl net
ais, as net	wĩs, wes net
ǫǎ salnt or sânt	jĩ, je salnt or sânt
ǫǎsl, ǫǎs net	jĩsl, jesl net
	jĩs, jes net
ĩ salnt, sânt	
ĩsl, ĩs net	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe salnt or sânt
šũ, še salnt or sânt	„ „ „ slnet
šũsl, šesl net	ǫees, ǫes, ǫes net
šũs, šes net	

## Pret.

ai, a sudnt	wĩ, we sudnt
ai, a sed net	wĩ, we sed net
aist, ast net	wĩst, west net
etc.	etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wĩ, we ?
„ ǫǎ, tǎ, tǝ ?	„ jĩ, jǝ ?
„ ĩ, ǝ ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ šũ, šǝ ?	

## Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wĩ, we ?
„ ǫǎ, tǎ, tǝ ?	„ jĩ, jǝ ?
„ ĩ, ǝ ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ šũ, šǝ ?	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

salnt, sānt ai, a, i ?  
etc.

Pret.

sudnt ai, a, i ?  
etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms *s*, *st* and *sl*, *səd*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi tē-moen* *I shall have it by to-morrow*, *ðest e guen if ðed kud* *they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl* (never *s*) *et the men shall have it*, *ði faðe səd gim(ə) e feu* *thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *səd* in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form *mun*, weak *mēn* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a mēn get mi wāk duin bi tē-nīt* *I must get my work done by to-night*, *je mēn tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā* *you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, *mun i gue wi je ?* *must I go with you ?*

*mun*, *mēn* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ða mēn pink wot tē laiks bēd ðal e tē diut* *you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, *mun ðe stop ?* may mean either *must they stop ?* or *may they stop ?*

The weak form *mēd* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *šu sēd ðe mēd oēðer eit ðat e diu bāt out* *she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

*mun* is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. *mono*, later *munu*



*shall, will*, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

*Sing.*

ai, a, i mun or mən

,, ,, ,, munet or muent

mun ai, a, i ?

munet or muent ai, a, i ?

*Plur.*

wī, we mun or mən

,, ,, munet or muent

mun wī, we ?

munet or muent wī, we ?

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *ða must bi e fuil if tē þinks im bān tē diut you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it, ðem et sed ðat must bi ren i ðer ied those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases **mun**, **mən** is never used. Cp. *ðe múst kum ðis weē* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ðe mən kum ðis weē* = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs **byd**, **mæn** see *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **mē**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **mēd**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of *sud should*, *kud could*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

*Sing.*

ai, a, i mee or mē

etc.

*Plur.*

wī, we mee or mē

etc.

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or mēd etc.		wī, wē mud or mēd etc.

Affirmatively with <i>not</i> .		
Pres.		Pret.
ai, a, i meent		ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ mēnet		„ „ „ mudnet
etc.		etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
me ai, a, i ?		mēe wī, wē ?
mēe dā, tā, tē ?		etc.
etc.		

The *e* of *mēe* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *me i ? may I ? me e ? may he ?* I have often heard *me wē ? may we ?* etc.

Pret.	
mud ai, a, i ?	mud wī, wē ?
etc.	etc.

Interrogatively with <i>not</i> .	
Pres.	Pret.
meent ai, a, i ?	mudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

6. *ought*.

§ 394. *out* remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only: *ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i ? outnt ai, a, i ?*

b. *have*.

§ 395. Pres. strong forms **ev**, **e**, weak **ev**, **e**. Pret. strong form **ed**, weak **ed**.

The present forms **e**, **e** are regular only before consonants: as **e dun inā** *I shall have done presently*, **a sed e guen bed fe ǵī** *I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, **ai ev em** *I have them*, as **et** or **ev it** *I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the **v** form before consonants, as **a** or **av dun** *I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms **ev**, **ed** when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, **av** *I have*, **wiv** *we have*, etc. **ad sīn im** *I had seen him*, but **tmen ed sīn im** *the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as **a faiv on em** *I have five of them*, **ǵe guen uem** *they have gone home*, **ǵe stoun em** *they have stolen them*, **wi** or **we funt** *we have found it*; but **wi** or **we fant** *we found it*. See § 249.

The final **-z** in the second and third persons singular becomes **-s** before voiceless consonants, as **este ?** *hast thou?* **if tes te diut** *if thou hast to do it*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<b>ai, a, i ev or e</b> }		<b>wī we ev or e</b>
<b>aiv, av, iv</b> }		<b>wiv wev</b>
<b>ǵā, tā, te ez</b> }		<b>jī, je ev or e</b>
<b>ǵāz, tāz, tez</b> }		<b>jiv,jev</b>
<b>ī, e, ez</b> }	}	{ <b>ǵe, ǵe ev or e</b>
<b>īz, ez</b> }		
<b>šū, še ez</b> }		
<b>šūz, šez</b> }		<b>ǵeev, ǵev, ǵev</b>

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed }		{ wĩ, wē ed
aid, ad, id }		{ wĩd, wēd
čā, tā tē ed }		{ jĩ, jē ed
čād, tād, ted }		{ jĩd, jēd
ĩ, ē, ed }		
ĩd, ed }		{ čē, čē ed
šũ, šē ed }		{ čēed, čēd, čēd
šũd, šēd }		

Infin. ev, e }

ev, e }

Present Part. evin

Past „ ed, ed, d.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i evnt }	{ ai, a, i ednt
aiv, av, iv net }	{ aid, ad, id net
etc.	etc.

### INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ?		e wĩ or wē ?
ez čā, es tā or tē ?		e jĩ or jē ?
ez ĩ or ē ?		
es šũ, es šē ? }		e čēē, čē or čē ?
ešē ? }		

	Pret.
ed ai, a, i ?	ed wĩ, wē ?
etc.	etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
evnt ai, a, i ?	ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use *ez, ez, z, s* (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as *Ďem menz bĭn vari guid tē mē those men have been very good to me, tladz ez gen mē sumet the boys have given me something, uz ęts dun sē mitš for im we who have done so much for him, ez Ďem men sĭn Ďē ? have those men seen thee ? es taplz guen bad ? have the apples gone bad ?* The same also applies to the first person, as *its mĭ ęts dunt it is I who have done it, mĭ ęts ed sē mitš tē baid I who have had so much to endure.*

The endings *-z, -s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *Ďem men diu Ďē wāk vari wĭl those men do their work very well ; but Ďemz tmen et duz Ďē wāk tbest those are the men who do their work the best.* Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the *-z, -s* forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings *-z, -s* must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending *-as* beside *-aĥ*, e. g. *bindas* beside *bindaĥ*.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings *-z* and *-s* extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v. The



second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are : (2) ' Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were : ' there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is : (6) ' And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division : at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z ; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z ; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern : at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending ; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern : at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern : at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern : no examples. East Southern : at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern : at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern : at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern : no examples. South and North Western divisions : no examples. West Eastern : at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother v (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern : at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions : no examples. East Eastern : in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire): no examples. Southern North Midland: at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *er* along with the pres. part.; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland: at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland: at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland: at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland: at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; the same at Shrigley; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland: at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions: no examples. Eastern South Midland: at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, *-z*, and (6) with rel. and ending *-s*. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings *-z*, *-s*. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending *-z* ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending *-z*. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending *-z*, but (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without *-s* are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination *-s* in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gae wen tet redi we will go when thou art ready*, *ðer at it egiæn they are at it again*; but *ðe bān uem they are going home*, *we selin em et œpni e kweæt we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbried et tē bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šes pinkin e gu(ə)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am	}	{ wī, wē āə(r)
aim, am, im		{ wī(r), wē(r)
ðā āt, tē āt	}	{ jī, jē āə(r)
ðāt, tāt, tēt		{ jī(r), jē(r)
ī iz, e iz	}	{ ðee, ðe, ðe āə(r)
īz, ez		
šū iz, še iz		
šūz, šez		{ ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or wə(r) etc.		wĩ, wə wo(r) or wə(r) etc.
	Infin.	bĩ, be
	Pres. Part.	bĩ-in
	Past „	bĩn

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amət }		{ wĩ, wə ānt
aim, am, im net }		{ wĩ, wə net
ǎǎ, tă, tē ātnt }		{ jĩ, jē ānt
ǎǎt, tăt, tet net }		{ jĩ, jē net
ĩ, e iznt }		
ĩz, ez net }		{ ǎee, ǎe, ǎe ānt
šũ, še iznt }		{ ǎee, ǎe, ǎe net
šũz, šez net }		

	Pret.
ai, a, i wornt	wĩ, wə wornt
ai, a, i wə-net	wĩ, wə wə-net
etc.	etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.
am ai, a, i ?	ǎwĩ, ǎwe ?
ǎǎǎ, ǎtă, ǎtē ?	ǎjĩ, ǎje ?
izĩ, izē ?	
iz šũ, še ? }	
išũ, iše ? }	ǎǎee, ǎǎe, ǎǎe ?



<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowē ?
wočǎ, wotǎ, wote ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	wočee, woče, woče ?
wošū, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

amət ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, wē ?
ātntǎ, ātntǎ ?	ānt jī, je ?
ātntē ?	
iznt ī, e ?	ānt čee, če, če ?
iznt šū, še ?	

## Pret.

wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, wē ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ātnt art not*, *wornt was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz, ez, z, s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jət the coals are not done yet*, *čez lots on em dān truəd there are lots of them down the road*, *čemz or čem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *čez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets sē puēli I who am so poorly*, *čī ets nout tē diu mēd elp mē e bit thou, who hast nothing to do, mightest help me a bit*.

d. *will*.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *el* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len čet**, **bəd a kānt diu bāt it džust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, if **je ast em** *the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

**wod**, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius tē wod** *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as **če ius tē wed elp mē nā en čen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, a **kud** or **kəd ē dunt if id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wil }	{ wī, wē wil
ail, al }	{ wīl, wēl
čā, tā, tē wil }	{ jī, jē wil
čāl, tāl, tēl }	{ jīl, jēl
ī, ē wil }	{ čee, čē, čē wil
īl, ēl }	
šū, šē wil }	
šūl, šēl }	
	{ čeel, čēl, čēl

## Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed }	{ wī, wē wod or wed
aid, ad, id }	{ wīd, wēd
čā, tā, tē wod or wed }	{ jī, jē wod or wed
čād, tād, tēd }	{ jīd, jēd
ī, ē wod or wed }	{ čee, čē, čē wod or wed
īd, ed }	
šū, šē wod or wed }	
šūd, šēd }	
	{ čeed, čēd, čēd

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wilnt or wient etc.	wĩ, we wilnt or wient etc.

## Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt } aid, ad, id nēt } etc.	wĩ, we wodnt } wĩd, wed nēt } etc.
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## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

wil ai, a, i ?	wil wĩ, we ?
wil ǫǎ, tǎ, tǝ ? } witǎ, wite ? }	wil jĩ, jǝ ?
wil ĭ, ǝ ? } wil šũ, šǝ ? }	wil ǫee, ǫe, ǫǝ ?

## Pret.

wod ai, a, i ? etc.	wod wĩ, we ? etc.
------------------------	----------------------

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

wilnt, wient ai, a i ? etc.	wilnt, wient wĩ, we ? etc.
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## Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ? etc.	wodnt wĩ, we ? etc.
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e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. **diu-in**, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had \***du(i)in** (§ 163); past part. **duin**, **dun**. Present wit *not* is **duent**, **dunet**, pret. **didnt**.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have **diu** for the first person singular and for the plural strong form **diu**, weak forms **də**, **di**. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

## PRESENT.

## Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<b>ai</b> , <b>a</b> , <b>i diu</b>	<b>wĩ</b> , <b>wə diu</b>
<b>ďǎ</b> , <b>tǎ</b> , <b>tə duz</b>	<b>jĩ</b> , <b>jə diu</b>
<b>ĩ</b> , <b>ə duz</b> }	<b>ďee</b> , <b>ďe</b> , <b>ďə diu</b>
<b>šũ</b> , <b>šə duz</b> }	

## Interrogatively.

<b>diu ai</b> , <b>a</b> , <b>i ?</b>	<b>də</b> or <b>di wĩ</b> , <b>wə ?</b>
<b>duz ďǎ</b> , <b>dustǎ</b> , <b>dustə ?</b>	<b>də</b> or <b>di jĩ</b> , <b>jə ?</b>
<b>duz ĩ</b> , <b>ə ?</b> }	<b>də</b> or <b>di ďee</b> , <b>ďe</b> , <b>ďə ?</b>
<b>duz šũ</b> , <b>dušə ?</b> }	

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: **wot pinstə**, **sal wə guə ?** lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go ?* **wod ə diut**, **pink jə ?** *would he do it, do you think ?* See § 249.

# APPENDIX.



## CHAPTER XI.

### Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

#### I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in *-li*, as *ādli* *hardly*, *oekədli* *awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuəlī* *surely*, *əkuədīnlái* *accordingly*.

*ā* *how*, *ā-ivə(r)* old people say *āmivə(r)* *however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsēmivə(r)* *howsoever*, with the particle *sem*=the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi* *perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oləs* *always*, *oməst* *almost*, *tiu* *too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oəl* lit. *and all*, *it wər e vari guidn en oəl* *it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oəl* *I am going too*), *vari* *very*, *wīl* *well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel*, *a niver iəd sitš en e pir i oəl mi boən deez* *well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oəl vari wīl* *it is all very well*, *šuz nuən sē wīl tē-dee* *she is not very well to-day*.

*sue*, weak form *sē* *so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *šat*, as *i wē šat mad* *he was so angry*, *še wē šat week wol šē kudnt* *stand she was so weak that* (lit. *while*) *she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express



also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i ðis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)*? *why has he gone?*, *a duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that*.

Adverbs of place: *oniwie(r)* *anywhere*, *ie(r)* *here*, *iðe(r)*, *hither*, *jonde(r)* *yonder*, *sumwie(r)* *somewhere*, *ðie(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðe(r)*) *there*, *wie(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *jestenit* *last night*, *jet* *yet*, *nā* *now*, *nive(r)* *never*, *oft* *often*, *sin* *since*, *suin* *soon*, *te-dee* *to-day*, *te-moen* *to-morrow*, *te-moen-tnit* *to-morrow (the) night*, *te-nit* *to-night*, *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jēs* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *nee* *no* (*nou* *no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net* *not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

## 2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *afte(r)* *after*, *bə-fue(r)*, *e-fue(r)*, *fue(r)* *before*, *bə-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *bə* *by*, *bə-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-giēn*, *giēn* *against*, *e-ler* *e along of*, *on account of*, *e-mer* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bə-said* *besides*, *e-stied e*, *stied e* *instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *frē*, *frē* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *intə*, *intəv* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niē(r)* *near*, *nobed* *except*, *on* (weak form *ə*) *on*, *of*, *oue(r)*, *ove(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *tə*, *təv* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *prē* *through*, *from*, *undə(r)* *under*, *up* *up*, *wi* *with*, *wiðāt* *without*.

## 3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bed** *but*, **bē-kos**, **kos** *because*, **en** *and*, **et** *that* (**ġat** is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noēġe(r)** *neither*, **oēġe(r)** *either*, **nē(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **betē nēr i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **ġoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz** *stop until he comes*, **še we ġat badli wol ġe pout šed nive mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

## SPECIMENS.

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It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37–38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14–17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24–26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11–17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31–33, 11–12, 1–10).

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

See Ellis, EEPr. vol. v. p. 7\*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəp laf ət ðis niuz ə main.  
uə keəz? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə? wot səd  
mak əm? its nət vari laikli, iz it?

3. āsəm'rivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə džust od jə din, frend,  
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākrɔ!

4. 'aim siuər a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks ət went  
priu tuəl þin frə tfəst ðəsenz,—þat a did, [seəf] siuər  
i'nif,—

5. ət tjunɪst sun isen, ə gət lad ə nain, niu is fa'ðə voiz  
ət wuns, ðo(ə) it 'wo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst 'im  
tə speik t'riup oni deə, ai, a 'wod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə ət laf nā, ən tel jə  
streit of, tiu, bāt mitʃ boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə! wiənt  
ʃə?—

7. ət oni reət šu teld it 'mī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə prī taimz  
ouə(r), šu did, ən 'šū outnt tə bi ren i sitʃ [ən] ə point əz  
ðis, wot þɪŋk jə?

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?



8. wel əz a wə se(ə)-in, ʃūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen ʃə fan d'rukɾə ānd ət ʃə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. ʃu sweə ʃə so(ə) im wi ər oən īn, ligin reit ət ful lenʃ, ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān ət tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə'weə, sez šū, fər oəl twæld laik ə puəli bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ʃat apmd, əz ər ən ə douter-i-loə kom priu tbak jād frə īnin twet tluəz āt tē drai ə twešin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'iə, wun fain brīt sumər aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst þēzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ʃis ə ʃat biznəs up tē tē'deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z dʒon ʃepəd, ən a duənt wont tiu oəðə(r), ʃiə nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tē mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən duənt bi sē redi tē kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə'giən, wen ə toəks ə ʃis ʃat ə tuðə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil ət preəts bāt riəzn. ən ʃats mai last wēd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

## II.

*Dialect Test.*

See Ellis, p. 8\*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə·bāt ʒat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).

2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ʒiə þriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə twee.

3. siuər i·nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə tren ās,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ʒat drukɔ diəf wiznd felə (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.

5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wīl.

6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə·giən, puə þin!

7. liuk! iznt it triu?

## II.

*Dialect Test.*

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.

2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.

3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,

4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.

5. We all know him very well.

6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!

7. Look! Isn't it true?

## III.

## TBATL Ɛ T'LUƏZ LAINZ.

ai, Greəs, las, it wər oəl ouər ə bit əv ə tluəs kuəd. am  
 nət wun ə tsuət tə guə peilin up ən dān dirin fouk ouə(r),  
 əz ə riul; Ɔa noəz Ɔat. wot ˈai wont is piəs ən kwaiətnəs,  
 bəd if fouk wiənt let mə ev it [or et], al mak əm sit up fot,  
 5 əz oni wumən ˈwod ət əd ər oən weə tə mak i twəld, ən ə lot  
 ə bānz tə mak ən mend fo(r), nivə neəm ə uzbn ət nivə  
 blakliədəd ə greət ə wešt ə wində sin wed wə wo(r). Ɔa  
 noəz əz wīl əz ˈai noə wot ə gēt wešin ai ev ivri wik—ə lot  
 ə muki smoks ən skəts, ət jə mə boil ən betə boil, ən Ɔen bi  
 10 niəli əz bad əz wen jə bəˈgan. Ɔe duənt koəl it tgriəzi miln  
 fə nout. tiuzdə z oləs bīn mai wešin deə fə Ɔiəz siks jiə bak  
 ə muə(r). a oləs put t'luəs tə stīp tniit əˈfuə(r), ən get up ət  
 faiv əˈtlok i tmoənin, əˈfuə Ben ən tbānz guəz tə Ɔə wāk,  
 ən gets tsetpan əˈgeət, ən z ivri tlāt āt suin aftə brekfəs  
 15 taim, if Ɔəz ə guid druft, fər if Ɔəz wun ʃin muə nər əˈnuʃər  
 ət maks Ben liuk blak its ə lot ə tluəz inin əˈbāt.

Ɔats bin mai we(ə) ə gu(ə)in on, ən šuz noən it əz wīl əz  
 iv noən it misen. wol Ɔis apmd wi wər əz guid neəbəz əz  
 nīd bī. wi mud frats ə bit nā ən Ɔen ouə tbānz—fə Ɔat  
 20 Siuzi ə ēz iz ə reit ˈteəstril əv ə las, ən giz āə Džoni sum reə  
 slaps sumtaimz—bəd wiv nivər ed nə boʃə tə miən out wol  
 nā. ən if təl bəˈlīv mə, las, av dun muə fə Ɔat Ɔiə wumən  
 nər if šəd bīn mi oən sistə(r). a negˌlektəd mi oən uəm tə



## III.

## T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

AY, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knaw what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's knawn it as 20 weel as I've knawn it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weot on æ wen šə wə ligin in æ tlast bān ; av swild tpsaidž  
 25 duznz æ taimz wen its bīn ē tēn ; ən a wə nivər æ'giən takin  
 keār æ tās for æ wen šəz wontəd tə guē tə tmītin. šūz æ  
 grand ən tə guē tə tmītin, šū iz đat ; bəd a oləs sed, ən al  
 se(ə) æ'giən, et đem et prəfesəz tə bi sə piuər ən guid əz oləs  
 twāst wen đə kum tə bi reit rekəd up. a wuns niu æ pāsanz  
 30 douter et didnt no(ə) ā tə freəm tə weš æ pot up, ən šə kəd  
 fešn tə guē tə t'šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)  
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit ; ən if onibodi kəd æ  
 teld mə prī wik sin et Meəri Džeglz əd æ dun əs šu ez dun tə  
 mə, ast æ proən d'istlāt i đə feəs ən teld əm đə wə nuən  
 35 wot đə out tə bī. bəd đəz nout tə bi sed fot. đes sum  
 fouk əd disieʋ æ maiklskoup, đe sə dīp.

wel, əz a wə telin đə, av oləs wešt æ t'iuздə đis moni æ  
 jiə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt æ bit əv æ mundə, wen iv getn  
 əm đə sundə tluəz brušt ən saidəd ə'weə, ən a mak nout æ  
 40 wešin ən beəkin tə-geđər et tɔak end æ twik, wen  
 jə səd bi tlēnin. suə tiuzdə z mai deə, ən šu noəz it.  
 wel, æ fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up et faiv ə'tlok, əz  
 iuzl, ən went at it laik æ oəs wol ə'bāt brekfəs taim. đen  
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd ən pout ad bi getin æ tūpri pīəz āt. bəd,  
 45 wod tə bə·līv it ? Meəri əd guən ən putn ər oən kuəd āt  
 ən getn it ful æ tluəz. a kəd ādli bə·līv mi oən īn. a nivə  
 niu æ weš wol wednzdə ə'fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up  
 tul ər, ən a sez, 'wots tmīnin æ đis laik ?' 'tmīnin æ  
 wot ?' šu sez, əz inisnt əz æ stuft miul. 'didnt tə no(ə) it  
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?' a sez. 'apm a did,' šu sez, 'ən  
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av əz mitš reit tə inə mai tluəz āt  
 əz đā ez tə inə đain.' đis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, 'đə noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' 30 care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at 35 didn't knaw hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't knaw who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' 40 thrawn t'dishelaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Wed-dinsday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta knaw it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wīl ət tiuzdə z mai deə, ən su(ə) al þerɔk ðə tə get ðem  
 tlāts ə ðain āt ə truəd əs suin əs tə kan.' 'uə tə toəkin  
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noəz vari wīl u(ə) im toəkin tul,' a sez,  
 'suə let s e nə boðə(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd ən šu sez, 'av əz  
 mitš reit tə ðis grund ən tə ðat tluəspuəst əz ðā ez, ən al sī  
 ðə fat ə'fuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noəz.' 'al pūl əm  
 dān if tə duznt,' a sez. 'if tə duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu  
 60 sez. 'ən uəl pūl it?' a sez; 'uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?'  
 ən a went up tul ə tə šeu ər a wə nuən fleəd on ə(r), nər oni  
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uə,' šu sez, 'suə get intə tās wi ðə.' a wə  
 sum ən mad, ða mə bi siuə(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intə tās  
 ðisen, jə oud þin; uə stāvd tkat?' 'uə kudnt þoil tə kīp  
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uə boild d'īstlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.  
 'uə senz ðə bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'uə z ren i ðər iəd?'  
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, ən oəl bə'lenin ðə,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tə stand sitš lerɔwidž əz ðat oni lorə(r),  
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān ən ran intə tās ən gat tkāvin  
 70 naif. ðen a fliu ət ə kuəd wi it in ə džiɸi. bəd ad nə suinə  
 bə'gun ə seəgin wi it nə šə rušəz at mə wi tlorɔ bruš ən  
 ramz it intə mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet ən muk.  
 ad sitš ən ə muki feəs əz ða nivə soə sin tə wə boən. bəd  
 a wə nuən bān tə bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən lorɔ bruš, ən  
 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl ə truəd a went ən peəntəd ivri  
 reg ət šəd inin āt wi it. Meəri ðen fotšt ə peəlful ə sudz ən  
 þriu əm ouər āə duəstnz, bəd a gat ə pigin ful ə tseəm suət  
 ə stuf ən let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. ə reglə krād əd getn rānd  
 bi ðis taim, ən tladz kept sinin āt oəl suəts ə lou stuf, ən  
 80 wot əd ə bīn tupšot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt  
 apmd tə kum uəm təv iz brekfəs džust ðen.



day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishelaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I worrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't knaw if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,



‘wots up nā?’ sez Ben; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol·ðoə še  
 wər ekterin ə·weə laik mad ivri bit ə t’aim. fə wuns Ben  
 tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluəz, ən tkuəd, ən ivripin dʒust  
 85 əz it wo(r), ən berəd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. ðe  
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ðen fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd  
 ful ə tluəz āt ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·gion təv iz wāk. in ə  
 wail ət aftə(r), ā·ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd  
 āt ə d’uə(r), ən ðier if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain  
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a  
 went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d’uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš  
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. ‘al mak ðə peə fə ðis, jə  
 treš!’ a šātəd priu tkei-oil. ‘mak on!’ šu šātəd bak, ən ad  
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluəz up ən weš əm ouər ə·gion. wot əd  
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tēnd āt tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel;  
 bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəʃ ed tə drai wə  
 tluəz i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd ðəd bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə  
 boilin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom nīər āəz šu fotšt  
 100 əm in wi ə tlatə(r), ən priətn d tə kil əm if ivə ðə leəkt wi  
 ðem piəz oni muə(r). ‘wir əz guid əz jī!’ sez āə Dik.  
 ‘bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən; šuz bān tə bi teən tə tlokup,’ sez  
 Meəriz jurist las. piəz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indīd, wol āə  
 Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, āt tə feit. ā·ivə(r),  
 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən av nout tə  
 se(ə) ə·gion ‘im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən ðats wot  
 wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə ðə loəd uənli  
 noəz. bəd as nivə fə·giv ə(r); nivə wol i liv; tnasti guid-  
 fə-nout! after oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšēədžd  
 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt ðat ə nok ət d’uə(r)? a ʃout it wo(r). kum in.  
 wel, if it iznt Meəri! ða sez ða ʃout it wə wednzdə? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100  
 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her  
 tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd  
 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o'  
 quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o'  
 tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105  
 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt  
 my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant  
 goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor liggin' o'  
 t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo  
 slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110  
 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I  
 sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back,  
 an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em ovver  
 agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned  
 aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115  
 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus,  
 for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com'  
 near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd  
 to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120  
 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr  
 mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,'  
 says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch,  
 indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big  
 an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125  
 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an'  
 he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've  
 gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord  
 oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol  
 I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130  
 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come  
 in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor  
 Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be reyt? So dew I.  
 I don't knaw what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

Ǿa wonts tǽ bi reit? suǽ diu ai. a duǽnt noǽ wot wǽv ed  
 tǽ foel āt ǽ·bāt; ǽn av džust bin se(ǽ)in ǽt if ivǽ Ǿǽ wǽr ǽ  
 115 wumǽn ǽt i þout out ǽ·bāt it wǽ Ǿī. kum in wi Ǿǽ. av  
 bin evin ǽ bit ǽ frendli tšat wi Greǽs iǽ(r). tketl z on,  
 ǽn av ǽ fati keek i tuvm, ǽn a dǽǽ seǽ Ǿez ǽ drop ǽ  
 Džǽmeekǽ sumwiǽ(r). sit Ǿǽ dǽn, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt  
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been  
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's  
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a  
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

## IV.

### TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reəðə drai aftə  
liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə  
tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bī ə rafl fər ə kukū tlok. a də  
seə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz ; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn  
5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bēd pops āt ivri āər ən šāts 'kukū'  
əstied ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oef āər əz wīl. nā it  
wə tseəm ət ðis rafl əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl  
wontin tə bi twinə(r). ðe wə niəli oəl jurə tšaps ət wər in,  
ən ət əbāt sevm ətlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin təgeðə(r). wol  
10 ðə wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tēnin up, ðe kəd toək ə nout  
nobəd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuər ai sl win it,' sed Ned ə  
oud Bilz. 'ðal nət win ðis,' sed Krakə(r). 'av nət bīn in  
ə rafl jət bəd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi main tənīt, ər els  
am tšet,' sed Džim Tanə(r). 'ə diəl on jəl find jəsənz  
15 mis'teen,' sed jurə Stroəbəri, kos av kum þrī mail ə pāpəs  
tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd  
sīn əm erin on t'eəbl tə sī wot numəz wə tēnd up, jəd aktli  
ə þout ðə wə bān tə swolə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last,  
ən Bili Mušrəm wə di'kleəd tə bi twinə(r). wen (ə)levm  
20 ətlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə  
Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn't no(ə) ət it wər  
ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun əfuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə  
diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit 'sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout  
ðə,' i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t'lok on t'eəbl wen ə gat uəm.  
25 'wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?' šu sed. 'av wun it,' sed  
Bili. 'ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat əfuə(r).  
bəd let s bi šapin fə bəd, Bili, fər its getin lat.' 'al in t'lok



up ə'fuər i guə,' sed Bili, əz ə went fər ə neəl ən tamə(r).  
 aftər əd ur̩ it up ə'gɪən twoəl, ən set tpendləm wegin, ðe  
 went tə bed; bəd ðed nuən bɪn in moni minits ə'fuə ðə iəd 30  
 sumət šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðə ɛr̩ment s ðat?' sed Bili.  
 'neə, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuər a iəd sumdi šāt  
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'suə did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,  
 strak ə līt, ðen went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān,  
 bə'ɪnt d'uez, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35  
 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə'gɪən. in ə bit i iəd 'kukū'  
 twelv taimz. 'iə ðə, Džini,' i sed, 'ðats pleən i'nif, bi  
 gum!' ən džumpt āt ə bed, strak ə līt, ran dān-tsteəz, gat  
 od ə tpuəkər ən bə'gan tə unt up ən dān ə'gɪən. 'a kɪ sɪ  
 nout dān iə(r), Džini,' i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə'bāt 40  
 ten minits, 'džust fɪl if ðəz onibodi undə tbed.' 'neə, bi  
 gum, Bili; brɪŋ tɪt ən kum ən liuk fə ðisen.' 'ðat nuən  
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə'ginin tə bi fr̩tnd isen, ən diðərin  
 wol ə kəd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,'  
 šu sed, 'bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) ət twelv ə'tlok ət nɪt s t'aim 45  
 ət bogədz bə'gin tə nok ə'bāt, ən its džust ə'bāt twelv nā.'  
 ðat wər i'nif fə Bili. tkanl flopt āt ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteəz  
 ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər aftər im. 'oə, mēðə(r)!'  
 skriəmd Džini, ɸɪŋkin Bili əd sɪn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln  
 ouə tiəd wi t'luəz ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50  
 sə fāe dān ət wun əv is fɪt ur̩ ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin  
 bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz  
 wi it tloəz. 'mēðə(r)!' Bili šātəd, əz i dregd iz leg up.  
 'ɸɪvz!' skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə'sen ouə tiəd. noəðər  
 on əm dēst stē fər ə'bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55  
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ði din las.' 'dus tə ɸɪŋk ðis ās əz  
 oəntəd, Bili?' 'am siuər it iz,' sed Bili, 'ən al flit tfəst ɸɪŋ  
 ə mundə moənin. a niə bə'lɪvd i bogədz ə'fuə(r), bəd a kɪ  
 bə'lɪv it nā, bə'kos av felt wun.' 'felt wun?' sed Džini.  
 'ai e fə siuə(r), las.' 'ən wot wor it laik?' šu sed. 'a kānt 60  
 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sɪn.' Džini flopt ouə  
 tiəd ə'gɪən, ən Bili ɸɪŋkin šəd sɪn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu.  
 in ə bit, ivrɪɸɪŋ bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

65 ɐ'giən. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'  
 sed Bili, əz ə flopt iz iəd āt. 'am feən ʒā iəd it əz wīl əz  
 mī, ər els ʒa məd apm ə ɔut ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə  
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðər on əz əd bīn ə'slīp.' ʒe buəɔ leəd  
 lisnin, ən ivripiŋ wə sə kwaiət ʒe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-  
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šātəd ɐ'giən. 'jonz tseəm din ɐ'giən,'  
 70 šu sed; 'am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ən ev ə'nuðə liuk.'  
 'a duənt noə wiə tkanl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt ə tstik  
 sumwiə(r).' 'wel, itl nuən bi fāər of; get up ən liuk fot.'  
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ən nīz, ən bə'gan gruəpin ə'bāt  
 tfluə fə tkanl. nā Džini əd uŋ ə frok ən skəts on ə neəl ət  
 75 t'op ə tsteəz, ən Bili apmd tə tutš əm wen i wər untin  
 fə tkanl, ən ʒe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed  
 wi sitš fuəs ət i nokt iz waif āt ə tuðə said. 'məðə(r)!  
 ɔivz!' skriəmd Džini, ən šu opmd twində ən šātəd 'elp!'  
 ə plismən ət wə džust pasin, ɔirəkin sumət wə rəŋ i tās,  
 80 brast d'uər opm ən went in. 'wot s tə diu iə(r)?' i sed.  
 'kan jə sī onibodi ʒiə(r)?' Džini šātəd. 'ā kan i sī i d'āk?'  
 i sed, əz i šut d'uə tə kīp onibodi frə gu-in āt. 'stop ʒiə  
 wol Bili gets ə lit,' šu sed, 'kos ʒəz əðə ɔivz ə bogədz i  
 tās.' Bili gat ə lit, ən im ən tɔlismən siətšt buəɔ upsteəz  
 85 ən dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'  
 sed Bili. ə'weə tɔlismən went upsteəz, ən Bili ən twaif  
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tɔlismən sed ət  
 ʒə must ə bin misteən. wol ʒə wər upsteəz tbed šātəd  
 'kukū' ɐ'giən. dān kom tɔlismən, tū steps ət wuns, ən  
 90 Bili ən twaif krept aftər im. ə siətš wə ʒen meəd i ivri  
 niuk ən koənə(r), iŋm undə t'iepot ən tsoltsele(r), bəd  
 nout wə fun. 'ʒes sumət kwier ə'bāt ʒis,' sed tɔlismən.  
 'ʒes sumət vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd  
 sitš dinz əz ʒem i tās ə'fuə(r)?' tɔlismən ast. 'niver ə'fuə  
 95 tə-nīt,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tɔlismən, bə'ginin tə bi əs  
 fleəd əz əðə Bili ə twaif, ən gu-in əz wait əz ə šīt, 'as bi  
 rānd ɐ'giən in ə'bāt ən āə(r), ən al liuk in,' bəd i wə feən tə  
 get āt, ən ʒev nət sīn im sin. Bili ən twaif krept upsteəz  
 ɐ'giən, ən džust əz ʒed getn intə bed ʒe iəd 'kukū' wuns

muə(r). 'wel, ðis kaps oəl ət i ivər iəd tel on,' sed Bili. 100  
 'its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,' sed Džini. 'a wodnt stop iər  
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-frī.' 'its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz  
 ə'giən, iz it, las, wi kɹ find nout?' 'neə, wi məd dʒust əz  
 wīl stop wiə wə āər ən kīp wokɹ wol moənin.' ðe wispəd  
 tə wun ən'uðə wol tū ə'tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd 'kukū' twais. 105  
 'bi gum, its jondər ə'giən!' Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm  
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəs ə bit ən sī if i kɹ  
 find it āt.' 'diu, Bili,' šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli  
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tseə(r), bəd i suin fel  
 ə'slip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110  
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slip tiu. Bili wokɹd dʒust ə'fue  
 ʃrī ə'tlok, ən findin id bīn ə'slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə  
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd 'kukū' ʃrī taimz.  
 Bili kest iz īn up ət t'lok wen ə iəd it fāst taim, ən ðen i  
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115  
 tʃəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popt in ən wə šut up.  
 'oə, av fun ðə āt ət last, ev i?' i sed. 'Džini! Džini! av  
 fun tbogəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'  
 šu sed. 'its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom  
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120  
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. 'ā ðə emments ez  
 it getn ðiə(r)?' Džini sed. 'neə, a kan nət tel,' sed Bili.  
 ðe buəʃ traid tə get ət tbəd wol oəf past ʃrī, wen it popt āt  
 ən šātəd 'kukū,' ən ðen went in ə'giən. Bili traid to get  
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. 'ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125  
 bi gum!' sed Bili, 'bəd ðal apm nət bi sə fleəd wen təz bīn  
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nivə niu sitš ən  
 ə ʃin i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə  
 frītnin əz ən kīpin əz wokɹ niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fāst ʃin,  
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.' tlast ət i iəd ə'bāt Bili ən is 130  
 kukū tlok, i wə fiks in ə fāntn for it tə drɪnk āt on, ən ə  
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə'said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd  
 āt.

## V.

### UF Z TĒ BI TMEĒSTĒ(R)?

5     ðis əz ə kweʃn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kuʃn, ən wen ə niuli  
 wed kupl es tə di'said it ðe sumtaimz a lɒŋ wail ə'bāt it. i  
 mi juɹ deəz, wen a wə wəkin ət tmiln, niuz wə brout intə  
 tməkanik šop ət Sam Wilmən ən An Aris wə bān tə bi wed əs  
 10 tnekst sundə. ðis niuz wə brout in dʒust ə'fuə tindʒn stopt  
 ət brəkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisli set dān tə wə  
 moənin miəl oud Dik Tšəri serə āt tə Sam—'wot, a ges ðat  
 bān tə bi wed tnekst sundə.' 'wa,' sed Sam, 'am ʃin'kin ə  
 sumət ə tsuət.' 'wel, nā,' sez oud Dik, 'if tə miənz tə gu(ə)  
 15 on smuiðli ən bī ə api man, duənt spoil ði waif wi pamprin  
 ə(r), əz if šə wər ə sik bān, bəd bə'gin əs tə miənz tə kari  
 on; if tə duznt, ðal e tə riu. ət tvari taim ət oud Dik wə  
 givin ðis əd'vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geðəd rānd  
 An Aris i tweivin šeəd, ən ðe sed təv ə(r), 'nā, An, las,  
 20 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ði reits; duənt gi weə  
 tul im ən inš. if tə wuns bə'ginz tə nukl undər il mak ə  
 kum'pliət sleəv ən drudʒ on ðə; its oləs tbest weə tə bə'gin  
 əz wə in'tend tə kari on.' its oft bin sed ət fouk rekrɒz  
 nout ə əd'vais unles ðə guə təv ə loəjər ən peə siks ən  
 25 eitpms fot; bəd buəʃ Sam ən An ʃout təd'vais ðed getn wə  
 wəʃ aktin on. rent deəz ən wedin deəz 'wil kum ət last,  
 ðoə lanloədz ən braidgriʊmz ʃin'ks ðe kum on ət ə sneəl  
 galəp, ən wen tnekst mundə moənin kom rānd Sam ən An  
 wə man ən waif. 'its siks ə'tlok bi ðis wotš ə ðain,' sed  
 30 Sam, 'a ʃin'k its ə'bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaɪə(r).' 'a  
 wə dʒust ʃin'kin,' sed An, 'ət 'tād leəd reəðə tə lɒŋ, get up  
 wi ðə, ðal find sum kinlin i tuvm. 'a mən e ði tə get up,'  
 sed Sam; 'es tə fə'getn wot tə sed ʒəstədə—didnt tə promis



tæ luv, onær ən ə'beə?' 'am prə'peəd tæ diu oəl i promist,'  
 sed An, 'bəd ə bodi kānt diu ivriþiŋ ət wuns, al luv ən 30  
 onə ðə nā, if tɪ get up ən lit tfaɪə(r), ən wen tketl boɪlz ða  
 mæn koəl mə dān-tsteəz ən al ə'beə ðə.' 'kum, kum,' sed  
 Sam, 'if tæ þiŋks tæ kɹ traɪfl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði  
 mis'tak. a as ðə tæ diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r),  
 fə sant Pītə sez—"waɪvz, nukl undə tæ jər uzbnz."'' 'duz 35  
 ə?' sed An. 'al bə'liv it wen i sɪ it.' 'ðen ða sl suɪn sɪ it,'  
 sed Sam, ən i bānst āt ə bed ən ran dān-tsteəz in is šət.  
 wol ə wə rumidʒɪn ə'bāt fə t'estiment, wot duz An diu bəd  
 nip intə t'lozɪt, sam up oəl iz wātə tluəz, flɪŋ əm dān tæ  
 tɒdɒm ə tsteps, bout t'seəmə duər i tɪnsaɪd, ən ðen krɪp bak 40  
 ə'gɪən intə bed. in ə bit, Sam in iz ərɪ tæ get bak, gat wun  
 əv is fɪt feltəd in iz dudz, ən fel forəd, bumpɪn iz nuəz  
 ə'gɪən tšāp edʒ ə wun ə tsteps. ðis put ɪm intəv ə bit əv ə  
 peʃn, ən wen ə gat tæ tsteəz iəd, ən fan d'uə fest, i sweər ə  
 gət uəɪ, ðoə ɪd bɪn ət t'səpɪl tɪnɪt ə'fuə(r). 'ðɪə lad,' sed 45  
 An, 'if tæs swoən wi t'estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ðɪ fər  
 oəl tɒrəs i tɒrək, ðez nuəbdi sə ādnɪd əs tæ diu ðat nobəd  
 trɪf-raf ət gets intə tkuət-ās.' 'a tæ bān tæ opm d'uə ən  
 liuk ət ðis tekst?' sed Sam. 'al liuk at it, wen tæ lets mə  
 no(ə) ət tketl z boɪlɪn, ɪts nu(ə) ɪus getɪn up ə'fuə(r),' ən An 50  
 kuvəd ər iəd up i tɒd tluəz ən fəə kɪŋkt ə'gɪən wi laɪn, tæ  
 þiŋk ā šəd bafɪd ɪm; bəd wen šə iəd tās duə guə tul wi  
 ə gət beŋ, ɪt put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə mərɪment.  
 'wɪərɪvə kən tɪmɪdɪn bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a oməst wɪʃ ɪd  
 getn up mɪsɪn ən let tfaɪə(r), ɪts nuə gət dʒɒb, ən if ɪd jɪldəd 55  
 ðə wɒd ə bɪn pɪəs bə'twɪn əz. wɪʃt! a þiŋk a ɪər ɪs  
 fɪt kumɪn up tsteps. if ə pɪps þrɪu tɒk-oɪl ɪl bi eəbl  
 tæ sɪ mə. al rekɹ tæ bi ə'slɪp'. suə šu leəd wi ə fəəs tæ d'uər  
 ən stātəd ə snuərɪn laɪk ə pɛər ə blaksmɪþ beləsəz ət əd getn  
 ə bəd koud. in ə bit šu stātəd up ən leɪnd on ər elbɒu ən 60  
 ākrəd. šu iəd ə soft, pərɪn noɪz ən nā ən ðen ə sānd əz if  
 sumət wə skrɪtɪn wud. 'oə dɪə(r),' šu sed, 'ɪts nuən ɪm, ɪts  
 nobəd tkat ət s mɪdləs fər ə drɒp ə mɪlk.' ɪt wə nu(ə) ɪus  
 An traɪ-ɪn tæ foəl ə'slɪp, šu kudnt, suə šə dond ə'sɛn ən krept



65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oəl wər əs koud ən sailnt əz ə tšētš  
 əv ə wikdeə. Sam wə nuəwiə tə bi sīn, bəd iz wātə dudz  
 wə guən, suə šə niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bəd wiə(r)? šu  
 samd up tfaie šul, pin̄kin šud guə tə tbodm ə tjad tə tkoil-  
 oil ən fotš ə šulfl ə koilz, nət et šə pout ə lītin tfaie(r), oə,  
 70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bəd šud get oəl redi fər im, su(ə) əz  
 ə kəd ev ə bleəz in ə minit. bəd, bə-oud! wen šə wontəd  
 tə gu(ə) āt šu fan et d'uə wə fest, ən šu kudnt opm it. šu  
 wər ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər  
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, pin̄kin it wər ə vari guid  
 75 džuək; bəd wen šə wə bafld ən bestəd əsen šu kudnt laf.  
 uðə fouk məd apm ə sīn tfun ont, bəd An didnt—šu brast  
 āt ə ruərin. if šəd ed oni wāk tə guə tul šud ə guən tə  
 tmiln, if šə kəd ə getn āt ə tās; bəd šu ed nə wāk, šud gīn  
 up ə liumz, fə Sam əd sed, 'ðasl nivə guə tə tmiln ə'gīen,  
 80 las, əz lor əz a kr̄ kīp ðə. wen šə bəpout ər ə ðem wədz  
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum eər of ər iəd ən fler it on  
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matez. oəl et wuns šə  
 bəpout ər et tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei et əd opm ðeə  
 duə(r), suə wen šəd baft ər in wi koud wotə(r), šu stātəd ə  
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuəkə(r). In ə bit tneəbə wumən kom  
 āt ən steəd in et twində tə sī wot wər up. 'am lokt in,'  
 sed An, 'a wont jə tə opm d'uə wi jāo kei.' tneəbə ran uəm  
 fə tkei ən opmd d'uər in ə krak. 'wotivə did jər uzbn lok  
 jə in fo(r)?' sed tneəbə(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tə laf, it  
 90 sīmz id fəgetn mə, it iznt twenti fouər āəz jət sin wi wə tid  
 təgeðə(r), ən ə man kānt get intə niu weəz oəl et wuns. a  
 də se(ə) it əd tliən slipt iz maind et i ed ə waif, su(ə) iz lokt  
 d'uər ən teən tkei in is pokit əz iuzl. Samz ə tšap et boðez  
 iz iəd ə guid bit wi tpəpetiuəl muəšn. ən av ivm noən im  
 95 set of tə tpump wi tfaie šul in iz and ən ðen kum slin̄kin  
 bak fə twotə kit. puər An sed oəl ðis in ə məri of-and weə  
 et əd ə di'siəvd tvəri oud lad isen, bəd it didnt blind  
 twumən et livd tnekst duə(r). əs šə went bak təv ər oən ās  
 šu sed, lou dān, 'ðat wumən z bin ruərin, ðez ə fratš on bi  
 100 nā.' wel, a diu pin̄k et ðat deə wə tlorist, dri-ist, ən muəst

mizrēbl deā et ivēr An ēd past sin šē wē boēn. wot ēd  
bē·kum ē Sam šu kudnt im·adžn. i didnt kum niē fēr ē  
bait ē dinē(r), et givin ouē taim i nivē tēnd up, en et ten  
ē·tlok et nīt šēd nivē sīn is feēs. if šē went wuns tē tentri  
end, šu went ē undēd taimz i tē tē ākrō fēr is fuit, bēd it 105  
wēr oēl i veēn. Sam wē noēðē tē bi iēd nē sīn. twāst ont  
wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tē guē sīk for im, šu felt ēz if šēd  
reēðē dī nēr oni ē tmiłn lasēz sēd no(ē) et Sam ēd left ē  
tvari de(ē) aftē twedin deā. oēl þouts ē konkrin ēr uzbn en  
setin up fē tmeestē wē skatēd tē twind; it wē fāē betē tē 110  
bi oni suēt ēv ē drudž en sleāv nē liv ðat weē; su(ē) et aftē  
ten ē·tlok et nīt, šu kinld tfaiēr en meēd ēz nais ē supēr ēz  
anz kēd mak, nēt fēr ē·seln, bēd fē Sam. ēs fēr ē šu ednt etn  
ē māþfl oēl ðat blesid deā, nē kudnt; ðē wēr ē lump in ē  
þroit sē big et šē kudnt swolē et oēl. ēs fē Sam, wiēr ed·ī 115  
bīn en wot ed·ī bin diu·in? aftē liēvin uēm i went streit  
tēv iz wāk, gat iz brekfēs en iz dinēr et ē kofi·šop, en et oēf  
past faiv et nīt wondēd up en dān tstrīts ēz dezēlēt en  
mizrēbl ēz oni man wīl kan bī. ēz ē wē moēndrin up en  
dān i ðis weē i gat mikst up wi ē krād ē fouk oēl gu·in i 120  
wun dirēkšn. i went wi tstriēm, fēr i didnt keē mitš wiēr  
ē went, en et last fan isen in ē tšapil. in ē wail en oud  
man, wi ē feēs laik en eēndžilz, stuid up en preitšt laik en  
eēndžil, preitšt piēs bē·twīn kuntri en kuntri, piēs bē·twīn  
man en man, en last ēv oēl, piēs bē·twīn man en waif. it 125  
sīmd tē Sam ēz if, sumweē, toud man ēd getn tē noē wot  
wēr up bē·twīn im en twaif, fēr i liukt streit et im en tēld  
im ðē sēd bi nē strugl fē tmeestēšip bē·twīn man en waif, bēd  
et in oēl þirōz, big ē litl, luv sēd bi tmeestē(r). wen Sam  
gat āt ē ðat tšapil iz āt bē·gan tē sofn tād iz jurō waif, tē 130  
mak eks·kiusez fēr ē kondukt, en aftēr ē desprēt batl wi is  
praid et lastēd wol ē·levm p.m. i þout id gu(ē) uēm en trai  
tē fē·get en fē·giv. wen ē gat niē tentri end, i tutšt ē duē  
step wi is fuit, en wē vari niē foēlin. An so(ē) im en ran  
intē tās rinin ēr anz en krai·in ‘oē diē(r), iz drukrō, iz 135  
drukō.’ tpuē las dēsnt feēs im i likē(r), suē šē id ē·sen

ə·bak ə tkitšin duə(r). in ə bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn,  
 i wə souber i'nif ən sorəfl i'nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeer ən  
 liukt rānd. tfaiesaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, ə nais supə  
 140 wə redi, is slipəz leən bi tfendə(r), ivripiŋ dun fər is  
 kumfət ət wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeer ən šu  
 kəd sī t'iez wun aftər ə·nuðə run sloeli dān is feəs. in ə bit  
 An ventəd tə kum āt ən sed pitifli, 'Sam!' i tānd iz iəd, iz  
 legz peətəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər ə tik-tak šə wə  
 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin əz if ər āt əd  
 brek. aftə šat ðe wə nivə nout sed əs tə 'uə z tə bi  
 tmeəstə(r)'; buəp sed 'luv sl bi tmeəstə(r),' ən šat satld it.

## VI.

### ÆN OUD BOIZ REKĒLEKŠNZ.

'tānd fifti!' bi tmegz, bəd its taim tē bi liukin rānd  
 tkoənēz nā, ən nuē mis'tak. džust ə bit lomər ən as bi wun  
 ə ğem lərki tšaps bāt šuin, ən stokinz ivə sē mitš tē big, ət  
 Wiliəm toəks ə'bat i tpleə. bəd a nuən laik it, ən ğat s  
 flat. wen ə tšap kumz tē ğat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5  
 nokt ə'bat priu pilē tē puəst, ən tmuəst ət fouk se(ə) on im  
 iz—'ai, puər oud tšap, is sīn iz best deəz.' its tšiefl, kum-  
 fətin toək iz ğat fər ə tšap ət s muild ən broild, ən duin iz  
 best tē kīp bodi ən soul tē'geðə(r), ən apm riəd ə lot ə juŋ  
 ən z tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznəs ə twēld. aftər oəl its 10  
 laik stopin ət ə guid beətin šop wen ə tšap s reikt iz oəf  
 sentri, əz it giz im ə tšons ə samin isen tē'geðə laik, ən  
 makin ə dženrəl baləns up ə oəl iz dun ən left undun. a  
 wunder ā moni on əz l bi eəbl tē stand it ən kum of wi ə  
 baləns ə treit said! am fit tē piŋk ğəz nobəd iər ən ğiə wun. 15  
 əs fē misen, al tak tult ən mak nē buənz ə'bāt it—av bīn ə  
 reglə raskl priu tfēst wik a wē boən. mi muðə s sed suə  
 moni ə taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivər a kəd fešn tē liuk  
 ər it fēəs aftē t'aimz šəs teld mē ğat, a kanət imadžin, ən  
 am nuən bān tē dis'piut it, nēt ai. ğez moni pāzn muə bīn 20  
 teld tseəm teəl. su(ə) as nuən bi bāt kumpni. bəd liəvin  
 džuəkin ə'said, a riəli ən onistli bē'līv a wər ə raskl i mi juŋ  
 deəz. tnumər ə kitlinz iv pŋotld, duks iv traid tē mak  
 piək, dŋə'kiz teəlz iv prikt, prəsāvz iv stoun, tluəs-kuədz iv  
 snikt, windəz iv brokŋ, fəti-keəks iv etn, ən misdə'miənəz 25  
 bāt numər ət əd ə bīn ə erin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen  
 erin wē fešnəbl. oəl ğiəz kŋaimz ən moni muə raiz up

laik guēsts kundžed bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tānd fifti.’ a meē  
 bi þout ə braznt ānd, bəd ðes sum ə mi triks al bi eūd if  
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv ə tos fēr ə jurnstər ət eznt ə spāk  
 ə divlri əbāt im. wot if ə duz galəp þriu ə siut ə tū ə tluēz  
 ə jiə(r). ad reəðə peə fēr ə siut ə kuədiroi nər ə wudn ən  
 oni taim. ðe wər ə trik a wuns pleəd toud skuil misis, oud  
 Mali Begstə wī koəld ə(r). ə reər oud las wə Mali i d’eəz  
 35 bəfuə skuil buəd ən buəd skuilz wə þout on. šu wər əbat  
 tšap əv ə beəl ə botni, wi ə feəs laik ə raizin sun stikin āt  
 ə t’op; litl fat āmz, ən anz əz big əz ə šūldər ə mutn. šu  
 kəd noəðə rīd nə rait, bəd ðat didnt matər i ðem deəz. šu  
 wor eəbl tə beək avə-keək, ā-ivə(r), ən ðat wər ə muə  
 40 konsikwens tə Mali. wel, wot bətwīn beəkin avə-keək ən  
 liukin aftər əbāt twenti bānz, Mali əd ə wāk set. a duənt  
 no(ə) ā šəd ə getn on, if šə ednt ə ed tə iuz ə þibl i tavə-  
 keək biznəs. it kom in sə andi tə wokr uz jur ənz up wi,  
 ən kīp əs þriu fratsīn. it wər ə bit oəkəd sumtaimz wen  
 45 Mali əd bin stərin tþin uət-meil, ən sudnli snigd tþibl āt tə  
 gi sum on əz ə swiləkər on tsaid ə tfeəs. toud las wə reəðə  
 fond ə wopin mī, bəd a di:tāmīnd tə e mi ri:vendž, ən wun  
 de(ə) ad ə fain tšons. Mali wə dān ə wun fuit, ət reəðə  
 spoild ə woəkin. ðe wər ə peər ə kats ət toud las wə vari  
 50 fond on, suə wot did i diu bəd tī buəþ ðə teəlz təgeðər ən  
 in əm ouə tband wiə Mali un əvə-keək. a niu šəd fleər  
 up di:rektli šə soə tkats i ðə kwie pə:zišn. a niu tiu ət šəd  
 mak streit fə mī wi tþibl, suə di:rektli a so(ə) ə kumin a  
 wopt ə soft avə-keək on tə tfluə reit i toud las weə, ən dān  
 55 šə kom əs flat əz ə flāndə(r). bai gou, wornt ðər ə meələk  
 i tmiul-oil oəl in ə minit. toud wumən fumd ən rould  
 əbāt, wi ə šoət leg stikin up i teə(r); tkats splutəd ən feət;  
 tladz ən lasəz ran skampərin āt intə tstrīt; ən ai wər əbāt  
 tfāst on əm, fər a niu wot əd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.  
 60 eə diə(r), ðem oud fešnd taimz! ðez nuə sitš meələkin i  
 ðiez deəz! ast laik tə sī tlad wi tpluk tə sāv sitš ən ə trik  
 on ə skuil buəd misis! wa, id bi wəþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit  
 umbugz. wel, aftər id ed ə fāst-reət skuilin, sitš əz ladz



gat i ðem deaz, a wə put prentis tæv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt  
no(ə) ə muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər ə lad wi ə weəknəs fə swīt 65  
stuf nər evin trun əv ə gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol ə gets ə  
reglə siknər ən ðen il wiš isen et tnoəþ poul, ə sum sitš spot  
wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin driŋkin. litl Nati Belšə  
wə mi meəstə(r), ən a wə wot ðə koəl ə indue prentis, witš  
ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ən de(ə) āt, ən sleəvin ə-weə tū 70  
ə þrī nīts bə-said, wen ðə wər out tə diu i wei-in punz ə  
siugər ən penəþs ə suəp, ən sitš laik. a didnt sə mitš keə fə  
ðat et fāst, kos ad ə fain tšons ə pitšin intə figz ən reəzinz,  
ən siugə kandi, ən traiflz ə ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət ə  
þinɔ duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets əz 75  
bitər əz goəl wen ə tšap əz is ful swinɔ at it. ai imadžin its  
ə-bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz ə ðis wəld i dženrəl.  
ā-ivər it tiuk ə bit ə taim tə brin mə tə tstoəleisn point,  
apm ə bit lɔwə nər it əd ə dun sum ladz, ən bə-fuər it did  
ad reəðər ə kwier əd-ventə(r). mi misis wər ə bit əv ə 80  
skriu, ən kəd ādli þoil mə i'nif tə eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i  
siugə kandi ər out et i laik t i tšop, ən nout bəd reit,  
noəðə(r). ā iz ə grou-in lad tə þraiv bāt džok? wel, it  
apmd wun sundə tmoənin et i felt oəfl pekiš aftə mi  
brekfəs, ən ad etn ivri moəsl up et toud las put āt. a 85  
dāsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast ə getn ə flī i mi iər-oil. ad  
getn dond redi fə tšapil, fə toud las wə vari pətiklər ə-bāt  
mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i  
ðem deaz ladz laik mī weə beləs-kaps wi taslz on, ən rānd  
krimpt koləz, ən al stand it a wər əs fain əz onibodi mi saiz, 90  
bəd wot s ðat wen ə tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə  
getin vari niə tšapil taim, ən a niu a sed e tə meətš i tfrunt  
ə Nati ən twaif, bəd if jəl bə-liv mə, ad ðat kreəvin i mi  
insaid a kəd əv etn ə bit ə rainosərəs, aid ən oəl. suə wot  
did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tə get sumət tə lain mi stumək 95  
wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðiər ə sundəz, bəd  
unə(r), ðe seə, iz ə šāp þoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt  
bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis sirin āt—'Džosiue!  
Džosiue!' ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sīkin mə. bəd

- 100 a wə nuən bān tə liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiv ə  
unikeək ət toud las ius tə mak up tə sel—reit swīt stuf it  
wo(r)—slapt it intə mi beləs-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tə d'uə  
džust əs tmisis wə bə'ginin tə bel āt 'Džosiuə'! ə'giən. su(ə)  
of wi set tə t'sapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
- 105 wə šat. it wə reəðər ə wām moənin ən a wə swiətin laik ə  
brok fə fiə toud las səd səspekt sumət. a dəsnt tak mi kap  
of, kos a wə woəkin džust i tfrunt ə buəp tmeəstər ən  
tmisis, bəd it wər ə roki ruəd tə Džoədn, wə šat woək! əz  
a wāmd up a kəd fīl tunikeək stərin ə mi iəd əz if it wə
- 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. ət last wi gat tə tprimitiv šop, ən  
əf kuəs a ed tə dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām  
moənin ən mī swiətin, tunikeək wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi  
iəd, ən wə bə'ginin tə swiəl dān tsaidz ə mi feəs tə šat  
də'grī wol ad ə unikeək wig ən nuə mistak. a wiənt tel
- 115 oəl id tə undəguə þriu šat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it  
oəl i nət findin mə džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,  
ən reəzinz, ən þirəz ə šat suət, if šə koəl it steilin, bəd ai  
duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gīn im, aftər iz adld  
it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā šiez ladiš teəlz kum
- 120 təv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tə šeu ət ladz—  
rasklz əz šə āə(r)—ānt suə wišāt koəz sumtainz. šez nuə  
tū weəz ə'bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if šə wə reit  
duin tul. am þirəkin šes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tə  
ansə for i šat biznəs. bəd a dārent gu(ə) on ə bit lonə(r),
- 125 šoə its kapin wot ə lot ə þirəz duz kum intəv ə tšaps iəd  
wol is smūkin ə paip ən þirəkin ə'bat bi-in tēnd fifti.

## VII.

### TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðə dul red iæt  
wen id swoled mi milk ən pobz,  
suə tlois up tē tfendər a pūld mi siæt  
ən a plantəd mi fīt ə tobz.

ðen litin mi šoæt blak paip, a swur 5  
reit bak i mi oud ām tšēə(r),  
ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reez ən ur  
laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər ə'slīp upsteəz—  
ðə wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10  
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jīəz,  
ən ə twāk ət wə jət tē diu.

əz a liukt ət ðis laif ən ət tlaif tē bī,  
a sed tē misen, “ðā as!  
wi kumfət ða noəðə kən liv nə dī,  
fə ðas seəvd noəðə soul nə bras.” 15

ðen spai-in oud Seətn ə'straid ə t'lād  
ət wər ur undə t'seəmə fluə(r),  
a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “āk ðə, lad,  
al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,  
wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tē þenk;  
bəd wen twēldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gēnin kēs,  
as e bīn buəþ tē t'sētš ən tē tbernk.”

ðen sum minits past ouə mə, sad ən drī, 25  
 ən mi þouts griu əz dāk əs tnīt,  
 wen sum drukrə oud alz ət əd bīn on tsprī  
 kom sīrīn laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ðər anz ən ðə fīt ðe kept biətin t'aim  
 əz ðər āmz intə tee wə flur, 30  
 eə! ən twēdz əv ə godləs ən sili raim  
 təv ən oud sām tiun ðe sur.

ai! t'aimz ət iv dʒoind i ðat grand oud eə(r),  
 wen oud frenz ət mi said wə sīn,  
 wen mi laif wər ə sunšaini alidə, 35  
 ən ðis wiznd oud wēld wə grīn.

i tlīt əv ə sun ətə lorə sin set  
 a sī t'sapil ə P(r)imruəz Brā,  
 ən wot frenz on ə sabəʃ deə ðiər əz met  
 ət fər ivər əs peətəd nā. 40

ðe kum ən ðe smail ən ə'weə ðe pas,  
 bəd ðe oləs liəv wun i viu—  
 ə puə litl faðələs kuntri las,  
 ət wuns sat i tsirəz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt əz wə seər tlast im 45  
 šu liukt i mi feəs reit ād;  
 ən ə lips wə wait ən ər īn wə dim  
 wen i dʒoind ər i t'sapil jād.

ən šu sed tə mə, "Ben, a fīl feənt ən il,  
 ða mən gi mə ði ām, oud lad;" 50  
 ən šu wisped sum wēdz ət i þīrk on stīl,  
 fə ðe meəd mə reit prād ən dləd.

su(ə) a elpt ə wi keər ouə reəl ən stail,  
 wol wə gat təv ə geədin duə(r),  
 ðen šu eld mə bi tand sitš ə lorə, lorə wail— 55  
 ən a so(ə) ər ə'laiv nə muə(r).

wel, ʒis wāld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stīl,  
 ən ət taimz a fīl feən šəz diəd,  
 fə šəd ād tə sleəv ət ə lium ən wīl  
 fər ə moəsīl ə onist briəd.

60

muə nə twenti jiə šuz bin diəd ən guən,  
 bəd wiərivə mi lot mə bī,  
 wen tās əz oəl wišt ən im left ə·luən,  
 šu oləs kumz bak tə mī.

av wišt ət id teld ə bi tgeədin duə(r)  
 ā dīp wə mi luv ən triu,  
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ʒe wə feu ən puə(r)—  
 bəd nuə matə(r), a þiŋk šə niu.

65

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,  
 wiər i ləŋ i mi āt tə bī,  
 džust tə iər ə wuns muə sirə ʒat oud sām tiun  
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mī.

70



## VIII.

### TŠOET TAIMĚ(R).

it wə misti ən frosti ən dāk əz ə buit,  
ən sə koud jəd ə pitid ə tuəd,  
wen i iəd tə mi ʃin̩kin ə lit̩ litl fuit  
pit-patin bə-int mə ə truəd.

nā, ət faiv ər oəf past, əv ə koud wintə moən, 5  
ad nuə ʃouts əv ə kumreəd ət oəl,  
su(ə) a stuid wol ʃə kom up ə bit əv ə bān,  
laik ə pegi-stik eərin ə šoəl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, əz a tapt ər ə tkrān,  
‘šal bi duin for i trivər ə tkiln; 10  
wot ātə, jə mun̩ki, ən wiər ātə bān?’  
sez šū, ‘ə šoet taimə tə tmln.’

‘if ʃat meəstər ə ʃain z oni tšildə(r)’ a sed,  
‘a səd laik əm tə meətš ət ʃi bak;  
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ən āə lorər i bed 15  
ət treəd əd bəʒin tə bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstə,’ šu sed, ‘av iəd tɡuvnə swiər  
ət iz meəd nout bi t’reəd fə ʃis eədž,  
ən iz oəsəz ən karidžəz nips im sə beə  
wol ə ādli kən ʃoil tə gi weədž. 20

‘šen iz bout ən i’steət, ən iz bildin ə ās,  
eə! ən tkost ont nə moətl noəz jət;  
if wə pinš wol wə kubədz wiənt peəstər ə mās  
i kən nobəd džust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez fərinəz latli əz meəd ə gāt sprin, 25  
 ən ʃe liv on tšopt kabidž ən seəm;  
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kin,  
 ən ʃen sel i tseəm meəkits wi ʃem.

‘if wə duənt wāk fə litl, wi muənt wāk ət oəl,  
 ən mi granfaʃə sed jəstənīt 30  
 if it wornt fə tšoet taiməz ət tsistm əd foəl,  
 ən tpliūšə kum bak intə tstrīt.’

a liukt of tī end ət ʃat wiznd oud bān,  
 ən a sed, ‘it əpiəz laik tə mī  
 ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeən ə tkonsān 35  
 əz upodn bi midžez laik ʃī.

iər a peətəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf,  
 ʃo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iəz,  
 fər a ʃout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of  
 if wə propt bi sitš piləz əz ʃiəz. 40

## IX.

### NATERIN NAN.

nuə dāt jəl oəl əv iəd ə'bāt  
təpolə Belvədiə(r),  
ə stati ʔout bi sum tə bī  
frə ivri feəlin tliə(r).

oəl reit ən streit i mak ən šap, 5  
ə moud fə treəs ə men :  
ə dānreit, upreit, berup tšap,  
nət mitš unlaik misen.

nā, ʃoə jə no(ə) iz nout bəd stuən,  
i liuks sə grand ən big, 10  
ət litl dāst jə pūl iz nuəz,  
ə lug is twistəd wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouə tfluə(r)  
ə tip-ə-tuəz jə woək,  
ən od jə briəʔ fə vari oə, 15  
ən wispə wen jə toək.

ʃiəz ʃat ə'bāt im—bəd a noənt  
nət reitli ā tə seə t—  
ət maks jə fil əz smoəl əs ʔivz  
ənənt ə madʒistreet. 20

jəv sīn ʃat dolt ə muki tlee  
ə tfeəs ə Pudse Duəz ;  
toud madlin z woən it oəl iz laif,  
ən fansid it ə nuəz.

jond props əz laik ə pəər ə tərəz 25  
 ə Saiksəz, jət, bi tmegz,  
 wen i wə soubər əz ə džudž  
 av iəd im koəl əm legs.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət;  
 wiðāt it, a səd seə, 30  
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt  
 fər ivər ən ə deə.

wen weəstəz liuks ət tmābl god,  
 iğoi! ā waid ðe geəp,  
 ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmueəst— 35  
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait  
 get fild tə ðat dəgri  
 ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dəst,  
 ə giv im ə blak ī. 40

ī sumā keəst ə līt ə þirəz  
 ət fouk nuən wonts tə sī;  
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),  
 ə wot ðə out tə bī.

wa, wa, pəfekšn nivə did 45  
 tə Admz bānz bəlerə;  
 ən liuk ət moətlz wen wə wil,  
 wis find ə sumət rerə.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl  
 ət oəl ə tiumən reəs 50  
 grouz sadli āt ə šap i tmaind,  
 i tkeəkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðeə kɪ sī  
 ə fout i uðə men;  
 av sumtainz met wi fouk ət þout 55  
 ðə soə wun i ðəsen.

ɛn tbest ə tʃaps l find ʃəsen  
 ət taimz i tfouti tlas ;  
 av dubld neiv əfuə tə-deə  
 ət tful i tsīmin dlas.

60

bəd twāst ə fouts ət aiv sīn jət,  
 i wumən ər i man,  
 is twiəri, neəgin, nerɔin tən  
 ət pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin  
 tə sī ə puər oud man.  
 ɛn ādli ed i dākɾəd d'uə(r),  
 wen twerit ʃus bə'gan:

65

'eə! wa! did ivə(r)! wot ə triət  
 tə sī ʃi faʃəz sun ;  
 kum forəd, lad, ɛn sit ʃə dān,  
 ɛn al set tketl on.'

70

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ə ʃem  
 ət koəlz ət t'aim bi t'lok,  
 ɛn bumps əm dān i tkoənə tʃeə(r),  
 ɛn dluəz reit ād ət tdʒok.'

75

ʃā nuənkeət, wi tə od ʃi tuɾ?  
 il suin bi iər a ɸɪɾk,  
 suə, if tə l sit ɛn lit ʃi paip,  
 al fotʃ ə suəp ə drɪɾk.

80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ʃat ei i buən,  
 ɛn reəʃə lou i bɪf.'  
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʃis jɪər ə tū  
 av ed ə diəl ə grɪf.

'am nət ə wumən ət oft speiks,  
 ə sɪɾz fouk duəlfl senz,  
 bəd ai kɾ tel mi maind tə ʃi,  
 ʃa noəz wot ɸɪɾz bə'lenz.

85



‘ðaz nuetist ai nuən liukt sē stāt,  
 ən ai krō triuli sē,  
 frē tlast bak end ə tjiə tē nā  
 av nēt bīn wīl ə deə. 90

‘ən wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,  
 am duin ða meə di·pend—  
 its bīn ə wiəri muild ən teu,  
 bəd nā it gets niə tend. 95

‘av bout oəl tsistər ət i ev  
 ə blak mərainə gān;  
 fouks þin̄ks am reəli of, bəd, lad,  
 am þen̄kfl ət im bān. 100

wi twēld, ən ivriþin̄ ət s int,  
 am krost tē ðat də·grī  
 ət moni ə taim i d’eə av preəd  
 tē lig mē dān ən dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās  
 əz muə nē fleš kēn biə(r);  
 it iznt dżust ə taim bi tšons,  
 bəd ivri de(ə) i tjiə(r). 105

nuə livin soul ətop ə tiəp  
 wē traid əz aiv bin traid;  
 ðez nuəbdi bəd ðə Loəd ən mī  
 ət noəz wot iv ed tē baid. 110

frē twind i tstumək, triumētizm,  
 ən tērin peənz i tgium,  
 frē kofs ən kouds ən tspain i tbak,  
 av sufəd mātēdium. 115

bəd nuəbdi pitiz mē ə þin̄ks  
 am eəlin out ət oəl;  
 tpuə sleəv mēn tug ən teu wi twāk  
 wol ivē šū kēn kroəl. 120

‘æn Džoni z tmueſt unſilin briut  
æt ivə weər ə iəd:  
i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit  
if ai wər oəl bəd diəd.

‘i tmidst ə oəl iv ed tə ɹdiu 125  
ðat ruæg wə nivə tman  
tə fotʒ ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,  
ə weʃ ə pot ə pan.

‘fouk sez āə Sal l suin bi wed,  
bəd tɰouts ont tēnz mə sik; 130  
ad reəðər in əər up bi tnek,  
ə sī ə bərid wik.

‘æn if i ɰout ə bān ə main  
wə boən tə liəd mai laif,  
a sudnt ɰɪŋk it wor ə sin 135  
tə stik ə wi mi naif.

‘av ast āə Džoni twenti taimz  
tə brin ə swip tə d’uə(r);  
bəd nā əfuər il speik ə’giən  
al sit i tās ən smuə(r): 140

‘æn ðen—guid greišəs, wot ə wind  
kumz wiuwin ɰriu d’uə snek;  
a felt it oəl tlast wintə(r), laik  
ə witl ət mi nek.

‘ðat sinɔk paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145  
ə’būn ə fotnit sin,  
su(ə) ivri āər i d’eə wi tslops  
am treʃin āt ən in.

‘oə! wen i ɰɪŋk ā aiv bin tret,  
ən ā i teu ən straiu— 150  
tə tel ðə tonist triuɰ, am kapt  
tə find miseln ə’laiv.

'wen īz bin reōkin āt ə tnīt,  
 ət tmeākit ər ət tfeə(r),  
 sitš ʔouts əs kum intə mi iəd 155  
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).

'av ʔout, "ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,  
 ʔal find mə uə bi tnek ;"  
 ən ʔen av me bi ʔout ə'giən  
 ət kuəd əd apm brek. 160

'ər els av mutəd, "if it wornt  
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,  
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am  
 ən drānd miseln tə-nīt."

'its grīf, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grīf, 165  
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə ;  
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weək,  
 tə put miseln ə'weə.'

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed  
 əz i kom tlompin in, 170  
 ən šātəd in ə red feəst reədž,  
 'od, rot it! od ʔi din.'

ʔen Nan bə-gan tə froʔ ən fūm,  
 ən fiz laik botld drink ;  
 'wot, ʔen, ʔaz entəd tās ə'giən, 175  
 ʔa ofld liukin slinək!

'ʔa nivə kumz ʔiəz duəz wiðin  
 bəd ʔā mən kēs ən swiə(r),  
 ən straiv tə brin mə tə mi greəv  
 wi brīdin əriz iə(r). 180

'frə ʔi ən ʔain sin wed wə wo(r)  
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grīf,  
 ən nā ʔa stamps mə undə tfuit,  
 ʔā mēʔərin ruəg ən ʔīf.

‘Ǿā viln, gi mē wot i brout  
 Ǿat de(ə) ət wī wē wed,  
 ən nivē muē wi wun laik Ǿī  
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’ 185

iə d’oudi liftəd tēv ər in  
 ə jīəd ə linin tšek,  
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,  
 əz if ər āt əd brek. 190

ən Ǿen šu reəv reit up bi truits  
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),  
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk,  
 ən šutəd āt ə t’sēə(r). 195

‘aə! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,  
 a fīl a kānt tel ā;’  
 sez Džoni, ‘līt Ǿī paip ə’giən  
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im  
 if īd niə stād ə peg;  
 mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat  
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt  
 ən flur ən tēər ən reəv,  
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu  
 wi wun fuit i Ǿə greəv. 205

Ǿen at it went ə tur ə’giən  
 Ǿat minit šu gat iəz,  
 ‘Ǿā viln, Ǿa, Ǿa noəz Ǿī weəz  
 brinəz on sitš gēdz əz Ǿiəz. 210

‘aə! if təd straik mē stif ət wuns,  
 ə stab mē tē mī āt,  
 a Ǿen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk  
 wəd noə reit wot tē āt. 215

‘unfilin briut! unfilin briut!  
 a niə wə wīl ən stron;̃;  
 ʒez nobəd wun ʃin tʃiəz mə nā—  
 a kan nət last sə long.

220

‘tə stand up fər ə ʃin ət s reit  
 it iznt i mi neətə(r);  
 ʒez fouk ət noəz i oləs wo(r)  
 ə puə(r), soft, kwaiət kriətə(r).

‘wun ʃin ai kn seə, if tə-nīt  
 mi laif səd end it liəs,  
 av duin mi diuti ən ʒa noəz  
 av oləs strivm fə piəs.

225

‘a no(ə), a no(ə), ət im i tgeət—  
 ʒaz uðər uəts tə ʃreš,  
 suə, wen im duin fo(r), ʒā mə wed  
 jond guid fə nout jun treš.’

230

ʒen Nan pūld sumət āt ə d'roə(r),  
 wait əz ə sumə tlād,  
 sez ai tə Džoni, ‘wot s ʒat ʒiə(r)?’  
 sez Džoni, ‘its ə šrād.

235

‘ən kofin kom tiu, bəd a sweə(r)  
 a wodnt et i tās;  
 suə wen ʒəz miuld ʒə seuz ət ʒat,  
 əs kwaiət əz ə mās.’

240

puə Nan liukt at mə wi ə liuk  
 sə jondəli ən sad:  
 ‘ʒal kum tə tberin?’ ‘jəs,’ a sed,  
 ‘a sal bi vari dləd.’

‘ʒen bid ʒi muðə(r), Džoni kraid,  
 ‘ən as ʒi urəkl Ben;  
 ən oəl ə preəz fə sudn diəp  
 sl e mibest “eəmen.”’

245



## NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus *asem·ive* (I. 3), *·aim* (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written *get up* instead of *ger up*, *wot iz it ?* instead of *wor iz it ?* etc. See § 290.

### III.

Line 4, *fot for it*. 11, *jiə* (§ 337). 17, on forms like *we(ə)* see § 193. 22, *ðie* see § 354. 26, *tmītin* *class meeting*, *prayer meeting*. 34, *nuən* (§§ 357, 399). 37, on *wel* beside *wīl* see § 399. 63, *sum ən mad* (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, *sitš ən ə* (§ 340). 80, *on* (see page 73 note). 89, *bizm* (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, *āez* read *āz* *ours*. 100, *wi ə tlatə(r)* *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, *pinz* here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, *mel nə mak* pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, *ðə* (see page 112). 109, *ən oel* (§ 399). 118, *Džəmēēke* *Jamaica rum*.

### IV.

Line 2, *eəles* *ale-house*, *beer-house*. 3, *də* (§ 390). 5, *ont of it*. 11, *Ned ə oud Bilz* *Ned (the son) of old Bill*. 14, *tšet* (§ 381). 23, *səðə* (lit. *see thee*) *look !* 34, *dān-tstēez* lit. *down the stairs*. 38, *strak* (§ 363). 52, *Bili* (§ 339). 88, *must* (§ 392). 108, *let* (§ 381). 128, *it* (§ 351).

## V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed.* 25, *tə thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast.* 56, *wišt hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage.* 136, *likə(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink.*

## VI.

Line 8, *muild ən broild struggled hard.* 25, *snikt cut.* 32, *wudn ən* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin.* 42, *if sə ednt ə ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had.* This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud or šed ə dunt she would have done it; tladz ed ə guən the boys would have gone.* We generally say *ad ə lend jət if jed nobəd ə ast mə I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me.* Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān ə wun fuit was down of one foot, i. e. one of her legs was longer than the other.* 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce.* 86, *ə flī i mi iər-oil a box on the ears.* 93, *šat,* see § 399. 100, *seez* (§ 382). *məd* (§ 392).

## VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžez* (VIII. 36).

## IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

sez ai, 'a nivə so(ə) ə tšap  
sə iəzifl ən fat;  
šal siuəlī len ə elpin and  
tə lift ər of ə tplat.'



# INDEX.

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[The alphabetical order in the Index is:—a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ŧ, u, v, w, z, ž.

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

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- a *I*, 350.
- ā *how*, 171, 399.
- abed *yes but*, 291.
- abit *habit*, 194.
- ād *hard*, 61.
- Adkissn *Atkinson*, 267, 291.
- adl *to earn*, 57, 257.
- ādli, *hardly*, 399.
- ādñ *to harden*, 61, 247.
- āe(r) *our*, 172, 351.
- āe(r) *hour*, 236.
- āe(r) *are*, 61.
- aftē(r) *after*, 57, 400.
- ai *I*, 95, 350.
- ai *yes*, 399.
- aid *hide*, 175, 361.
- aidl *idle*, 156.
- aieñ *iron*, 157, 259.
- aie(r) *to hire*, 176.
- aim *hoarfrost*, 156, 258.
- ain *hind*, 156, 268, 303.
- ais *ice*, 156.
- ais-šaklz *icicles*.
- aiv *hive*, 175, 283.
- ā-ivē(r) *however*, 399.
- aivi *ivy*, 156.
- akoēñ *acorn*, 57.
- aks *axe*, 57.
- aks (as) *to ask*, 125, 312.
- aktli *actually*, 194, 247.
- al *I will*, 250.
- āl *owl*, 171.
- āl *to howl*, 235.
- ali *aisle, alley*, 194.
- alidē *holiday*, 125, 243.
- alz *fools*.
- am *am*, 57.
- am *ham*, 57.
- ām *arm*, 61.
- ām *harm*, 61.
- amē(r) *hammer*, 57, 243.
- amet *am not*, 272, 396.
- āmivē(r) *however*, 171, 399.
- and *hand*, 57.
- āñd *hound*, 115.
- añfl *handful*, 299.
- añl *handle*, 57, 247, 298.
- āñs *ounce*, 235, 337.
- añsem *handsome*, 299.
- añsē(r) *answer*, 57, 251.

antm *anthem*, 57, 286.  
 anvil *anvil*, 57.  
 anz *hands*, 302, 310.  
 ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*,  
     57, 317.  
 āp *harp*, 61.  
 apl *apple*, 57, 247.  
 apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*,  
     270, 399.  
 aprēn *apron*, 196.  
 arē *arrow*, 57, 243.  
 arēnd *notoriously bad*, 207.  
 arēnd *spider*, 194, 304.  
 as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.  
 as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.  
 ās *house*, 171, 310.  
 āsemivē(r) *howsoever*, 399.  
 ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.  
 as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.  
 at *hat*, 57.  
 āt *heart*, 74.  
 āt *out*, 171.  
 āt *thou art*, 61.  
 avek *havoc*, 194, 322.  
 ave(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.  
 āvis, āvist *harvest*, 61, 245,  
     292.  
 āz *ours*, 352.  
  
 bā *to bow*, 171, 315.  
 bad *bad*, 144, 343.  
 bad (pret.) *invited*, 57, 373.  
 bai *to buy*, 315, 382.  
 baid *to endure, put up with*,  
     *wait, stop, remain*, 156,  
     361.  
 bait *to bite*, 156, 361.  
 bak *back*, 57.  
 bāk *bark*, 61, 312.  
 bāk *to bark*, 74.  
 bake *tobacco*, 246.  
 bakēd *backward*, 243.

bakēdz *backwards*, 251.  
 bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,  
     315.  
 bak-stn *the iron plate on*  
     *which oat cakes are baked*,  
     70.  
 balēks *testiculi*, 243.  
 bāli *barley*, 61, 245.  
 bām *barm*, 74.  
 ban (pret.) *bound*, 57, 301.  
 bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.  
 bān *barn*, 74.  
 bān *going*, 171, 303.  
 band *string, cord*, 57.  
 bāns *to bounce*, 115.  
 bānti *bounty*, 235.  
 bare *barrow*, 57, 243.  
 baril *barrel*, 194.  
 bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.  
 bastail *workhouse, union*,  
     234, 243.  
 bastēd *bastard*, 195, 243.  
 bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,  
     246, 289, 400.  
 baþ *bath*, 57, 306.  
 bed *bed*, 73.  
 bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.  
 beēbē(r) *barber*, 203.  
 beēd *to bathe*, 70, 308.  
 beēdž *barge*, 203.  
 beēgn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.  
 beēk *to bake*, 70, 312.  
 beēkēs *bakehouse*, 243.  
 beēkn *bacon*, 204, 247.  
 beel *bale*, 204.  
 beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.  
 beēn *near, direct*, 84.  
 beē(r) *bare*, 70.  
 beē(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.  
 beēs *bass*, 195.  
 beet *bait*, 84.  
 beet *to abate*, 246.



- beata(r)** to barter, 203.  
**bef** to cough, 73, 280.  
**beg** bag, 59, 315.  
**beg** to beg, 73.  
**beid** bead, 87.  
**bek** beck, 73, 280, 312.  
**bel** bell, 73.  
**bele** to bellow, 73, 315.  
**belæs-cap** a cap bordered or adorned with lace.  
**belæsez** bellows, 73, 338.  
**beli** belly, 73, 245.  
**belt** belt, 73.  
**bend** to bend, 73, 381.  
**ber** to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.  
**berk** bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.  
**ber-up** very good, excellent.  
**besk** to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.  
**best** best, 73, 343.  
**bešfl** bashful, 197.  
**betæ(r)** better, 73, 343.  
**bezl** to embezzle, 206, 246.  
**bæ** by, 400.  
**bed** but, 174, 291, 401.  
**bēd** bird, 90, 261.  
**bēdn** burden, 120, 306.  
**bæ-eav** to behave, 70.  
**bæ-fue(r)** before, 242, 400.  
**bæ-gan** begun, 57.  
**bæ-gin** to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.  
**bæ-gun** begun, 111.  
**bæ-int** behind, 305, 400.  
**bāk** birch, 90, 259, 312.  
**bæ-kos** because, 225, 401.  
**bāl** to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.  
**bāl āt** to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.  
**bæ-liēf** belief, 179.  
**bæ-līv** to believe, 150.  
**bān** to burn, 74, 261, 382.  
**bære** borough, 113.  
**bæri** berry, 81, 245, 315.  
**bæri** to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.  
**bæ-said** besides, 400.  
**bæ-twīn** between, 187, 400.  
**bāp** birth, 120, 259.  
**bi** by, 160, 400.  
**bī** bee, 187.  
**bī** to be, 187, 396.  
**bid** to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.  
**biæd** beard, 68, 259.  
**biæk** beak, 231, 322.  
**biem** beam, 178.  
**biæn** bean, 179.  
**biæ(r)** to bear, 75, 260, 369.  
**biæ(r)** beer, 188.  
**bies, biest** beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.  
**biet** to beat, 179, 381.  
**bīf** beef, 232.  
**big** big, large, 89, 315.  
**bi gou, bi goi** a kind of oath.  
**bi gum** a kind of oath.  
**bi-int, bæ-int** behind, 89, 305.  
**bīld** to build, 119, 254, 381.  
**bin** within, 89, 268, 400.  
**bīn** been, 187, 396.  
**bi nā** by this time, 399.  
**bind** to bind, 89, 367.  
**bin** a bin, 89, 273.  
**bit** a bit, 89, 289.  
**bite(r)** bitter, 89.  
**bi tmegs** a kind of oath.  
**bitn** bitten, 89.  
**bitš** bitch, 89, 312.  
**biu** bough, 164, 315.

- biuti *beauty*, 237.  
 bizi *busy*, 117.  
 bīzm *besom*, 79, 310.  
 biznəs *business*, 89, 310.  
 blak *black*, 57.  
 blast *blast*, 135.  
 bleb *blister*, 280.  
 bled *bled*, 148.  
 bleed *blade*, 70.  
 bleəm *blame*, 204.  
 bleen *blain*, *boil*, 268.  
 bleet *to bleat*, 133.  
 bleətin kriu *noisy children*.  
 bleəz *blaze, to blaze*, 70, 310.  
 bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.  
 bleitš *to bleach*, 138, 312.  
 blemiš *blemish*, 327.  
 blend *to blend*, 73.  
 blenk *blank*, 197, 322.  
 blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245, 322.  
 bles *to bless*, 148.  
 bleðə(r) *bladder*, 134, 243, 297.  
 blid *to bleed*, 147, 381.  
 bliər-īd *blear-eyed*, 300.  
 blind *blind*, 89.  
 blis *bliss*, 89.  
 bliu *blew*, 190, 239.  
 blium *bloom*, 164.  
 bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*, 239.  
 blob *a bubble, bulb*, 100, 254.  
 bloə *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.  
 blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.  
 bluid *blood, to bleed*, 163, 381.  
 bluid ali, *see* § 346 note.  
 bluš *to blush*, 121.  
 bluðə(r) *to cry, weep*, 111, 280, 297.  
 bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.  
 bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264, 286.  
 boək *balk, beam*, 62, 312.  
 boəl *ball*, 198.  
 boəld *bald*, 62, 254.  
 boəm *balm*, 198.  
 boən *born*, 104, 259.  
 bogəd *ghost*, 280.  
 boil *bole of a tree*, 109.  
 boil *to boil*, 216.  
 boks *box*, 100.  
 boni *nice, pretty*, 214, 245.  
 bore *to borrow*, 100, 243, 315.  
 botni *Botany wool*.  
 bou *bow*, 315.  
 boud *bold*, 64.  
 boul *bowl*, 103, 220.  
 boustə(r) *bolster*, 103.  
 bout *bolt*, 103.  
 bout *bought*, 101, 318.  
 brā *brow*, 171.  
 braid *bride*, 175.  
 braidl *bridle*, 156.  
 brain *brine*, 175.  
 brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.  
 brakn *a kind of fern*, 57.  
 brān *brown*, 171.  
 bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.  
 branš *branch*, 195, 327.  
 bras *brass*, 57.  
 brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.  
 brat *pinafore*, 57.  
 braznt *brazen, impudent*, 57.  
 bred *bred*, 148.  
 bree *to beat, pound*, 204.  
 breed *to resemble, act like another person*, 84, 315.  
 breen *brain*, 65, 315.  
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breitš** *a breach*, 87, 312.  
**brek** *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.  
**brēn** (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.  
**brēst** *breast*, 192.  
**brīd** *to breed*, 147, 381.  
**brīed** *bread*, 179.  
**brīed-fleik** *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.  
**brīedþ** *breadth*, 137.  
**brīeþ** *breath*, 131.  
**brīeð** *to breathe*, 131, 306.  
**brig** *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.  
**brigz** *a trivet*, 315, 338.  
**brim** *brim*, 117.  
**brim** *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.  
**brimstn** *brimstone*, 117, 247.  
**brin** *to bring*, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.  
**brīt** *bright*, 93, 261, 318.  
**britš** *breech*, 312.  
**britšez** *breeches*, 149.  
**briu** *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.  
**briuk** *brook*, 164, 312.  
**brium** *broom*, 164.  
**broitš** *to broach*, 219.  
**brok** *badger*.  
**brokn** *broken*, 100, 247, 271.  
**broþ** *broth*, 100, 338.  
**brout** *brought*, 167, 318.  
**brūed** *broad*, 122.  
**bruētš** *brooch*. 218.  
**bruid** *brood*, 163.  
**bruslz** *bristles*, 121, 287.  
**brusn** (pp.) *burst*, 287.  
**brust** *to burst*, 261, 367.  
**bruðe(r)** *brother*, 169.  
**buəd** *board*, 104, 259.  
**buēkn** *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.  
**buēn** *bone*, 122.  
**buē(r)** *boar*, 122.  
**buēt** *boat*, 122.  
**buēþ** *both*, 122.  
**buin** *boon*, 163.  
**buit** *to boot*, 163.  
**buit** *boot*, 221.  
**buið** *booth*, 163, 306.  
**buizm** *bosom*, 163, 247.  
**buk** *buck*, 111.  
**būk** *book*, 164.  
**būk** (būkp) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.  
**bukit** *bucket*, 226.  
**bul** *bull*, 111.  
**buldž** *to bulge*, 226.  
**bulək** *bullock*, 111, 243.  
**bulit** *bullet*, 227, 245.  
**bum-beəli** *bailiff*, 204.  
**bun** (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280, 301.  
**būn** *above*, 283, 400.  
**bunl** *bundle*, 121.  
**busk**, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.  
**busl** *to bustle*, 111, 287.  
**bušl** *bushel*, 227.  
**bute(r)** *butter*, 111, 243.  
**butn** *button*, 226.  
**butše(r)** *butcher*, 227.  
**buzəd** *butterfly*. 226, 243, 291, 310.  
  
**-d** *had*, 395.  
**-d** *would*, 256, 397.  
**dāe(r)** *to dare*, 61, 390.  
**daft** *foolish, silly, cowardly*, 57.  
**daik** *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.  
**daiv** *to dive*, 175, 283, 295, 361.

- dāk *dark*, 74.  
 dākŋ *to enter*.  
 dālin *darling*, 189, 259.  
 dam *large pond of water*, 57.  
 damidž *damage*, 194, 245, 328.  
 dān *to darn*, 61.  
 dān *down*, 171, 400.  
 dān-reit *downright*.  
 dāst *dust*, 171.  
 dāt *doubt*, 235.  
 dee *day*, 65, 315.  
 deel *dale*, 70.  
 deendžə(r) *danger*, 204.  
 deenti *dainty*, 204.  
 deet *to dart*, 203.  
 deet *date*, 204.  
 deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.  
 deezi *daisy*, 65.  
 deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.  
 dein *dean*, 234.  
 delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.  
 delv *to delve*, 73, 283.  
 demək *potato disease*, 206, 246.  
 deməkt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.  
 den (pret.) *reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.  
 depp *depth*, 192.  
 det *debt*, 206.  
 deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.  
 de *do*, 398.  
 dēsnt *durst not*, 287.  
 dōst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.  
 di *do*, 398.  
 dī *to die*, 79, 295.  
 dī *to dye*, 150, 315.  
 did *did*, 117.  
 didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.  
 diəd *dead*, 179, 295.  
 diəf *deaf*, 179.  
 diəl *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.  
 diə(r) *dear*, 188.  
 diəp *death*, 179, 306.  
 dif-rnt *different*, 247.  
 dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.  
 dim *dim*, 89.  
 dīm *to deem*, 147.  
 din *din*, 117.  
 dinə(r) *dinner*, 211.  
 dir *up to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.  
 dip *to dip*, 117.  
 dīp *deep*, 187.  
 disiət *deceit*, 231, 234.  
 disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.  
 distəb *to disturb*, 228.  
 diš *dish*, 89.  
 dišə(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.  
 diu *to do*, 164, 398.  
 diu *due*, 237.  
 dium *doom*, 164.  
 diuti *duty*, 237.  
 divāə(r) *to devour*, 236.  
 divl *devil*, 192.  
 dizaie(r) *desire*, 230.  
 dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.  
 dizml *dismal*, 211.  
 dlad *glad*, 57, 315.  
 dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.  
 dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171, 315.  
 dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.  
 dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.  
 dlaznə(r) *glazier*, 57.  
 dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.  
 dlī *glee*, 187.  
 dliəm *gleam*, 137.  
 dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.  
 dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.  
 dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.



- dluē(r)** to stare, 165, 260, 315.  
**dluēri** glory, 224.  
**dlumpi** sulky, morose, 315.  
**dlutn** glutton, 226.  
**dluv** glove, 169.  
**doeb** to daub, smear, 225.  
**Doed** George, 329.  
**doen** dawn, to dawn, 63, 315.  
**doen** down, feathers, 173.  
**dof** to undress, 100, 295.  
**dog** dog, 100, 315.  
**doi** joy, darling, a pet word applied to children, 329.  
**doit** to dote, 219.  
**dokn** a dock, 100, 247.  
**dolep** lump of dirt, 278.  
**dolt** lump of dirt, 100.  
**don** to dress, 100, 268, 295.  
**dons** dance, 200.  
**doudi** a scolding, irritable woman.  
**doutē(r)** daughter, 101, 318.  
**draft** draught, draft, 57, 319.  
**drai** dry, 175, 315.  
**draip** to drip, 175, 278.  
**draiv** to drive, 156, 283, 361.  
**drānd** to drown, 115, 304.  
**drāzi** drowsy, 171.  
**dreeg** to drawl, 70, 315.  
**dreek** drake, 70, 312.  
**dreet** to drawl, 295.  
**dreg** to drag, 59, 315.  
**dregn** dragon, 197.  
**dregz** dregs, 73, 315.  
**drenš** to drench, 73, 277, 312.  
**drēnk** drank, 59.  
**dri** dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.  
**dried** to dread, 131.  
**driem** dream, 179, 382.  
**driēri** dreary, 188.  
**drift** drift, 89.  
**drink** to drink, 89, 273, 312, 367.  
**driu** drew, 164, 315.  
**drivm** driven, 89.  
**droē** to draw, 63, 315, 375.  
**drop** drop, 100.  
**druēn** drone, 122.  
**druēv** (noun) drove, 122.  
**druft** drought, 174, 315.  
**drukn** drunk, drunken, 111, 247, 368.  
**dub** a small pool of water, 111.  
**dubl** double, 226, 348.  
**dudz** clothes.  
**duē** doe, 122.  
**Duēd** Joe, 329.  
**duēf** dough, 122, 315.  
**duēfi** cowardly, 122, 315.  
**duēl** dole, 122.  
**duē(r)** door, 113.  
**Duēz, Duēzi** Joshua, 329.  
**duin** done, 163, 398.  
**dul** dull, 107.  
**dum** dumb, 111.  
**dun** to urge for payment, 111.  
**dun** done, 398.  
**dun** dung, 111.  
**duv** dove, 174, 283.  
**duz** dost, does, 169, 310.  
**duzn** dozen, 226.  
**dwāf** dwarf, 74, 250, 315.  
**dwinl** to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.  
**džais** joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.  
**džēlēs** jealous, 206, 243, 328.  
**džēli** jelly, 206, 328.



- džēn-rl *general*, 247.  
 džēni *journey*, 228.  
 džoem *the side post of a door*  
     *or chimney piece*, 225, 328.  
 džoēnes *jaundice*, 225, 243,  
     328.  
 džogl *to shake*, 100.  
 džoi *joy*, 216.  
 džoint *joint*, 216, 328.  
 dšok *food*.  
 džoli *jolly*, 214.  
 džosl *to jostle*, 214.  
 džoul *to knock, strike*, 254,  
     328.  
 džudž *judge*, 226.  
 džust *just*, 226.  
  
 e *have*, 283, 395.  
 eb *ebb*, 73.  
 ed *had*, 60, 395.  
 edikéat *to educate*, 242.  
 edž *edge*, 73.  
 edž *hedge*, 73.  
 eē *hay*, 153.  
 eēbl *able*, 204.  
 eēdž *age*, 204, 328.  
 eēg *the berry of the hawthorn*,  
     70, 315.  
 eēgifai *to argue, dispute*, 326.  
 eēke(r) *acre*, 70, 337.  
 eēl *ale*, 70.  
 eēl *hail*, 65, 315.  
 eēm *to aim, intend*, 204.  
 eēnsn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,  
     293, 327.  
 eē(r) *hair*, 133.  
 eē(r) *hare*, 70.  
 eēt *art, skill*, 203.  
 eēt *to hate*, 70.  
 efē(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.  
 eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.  
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.  
 eg *egg*, 73, 315.  
 egrivéat *to aggravate*, 326.  
 ei *high*, 182, 318.  
 eit *to eat*, 87, 372.  
 eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.  
 eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.  
 eit *height*, 153, 318.  
 eiti *eighty*, 344.  
 eitīn *eighteen*, 344.  
 eitīnt *eighteenth*, 344.  
 eitit *eightieth*, 344.  
 el *hell*, 73.  
 eldē(r)-trī *elder*, 73.  
 elm *elm*, 73.  
 elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.  
 els *else*, 73, 357.  
 elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.  
 em *hem*, 73.  
 emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.  
 en *hen*, 73.  
 end *end*, 73.  
 en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.  
 en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.  
 enk *hank*, 59, 312.  
 enke(r) *anchor*, 59.  
 enkl *angle*, 59.  
 enment (lit. *hangment*), used  
     in the phrase : wot ðe en-  
     ment ? *what the duce ?* See  
     page 112.  
 eskēd *newt, eft*, 60, 312.  
 esp *hasp*, 73.  
 espin *aspin*, 60.  
 eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.  
 etn *eaten*, 73.  
 etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.  
 eu *eve*, 85, 250.  
 eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.  
 eu *yew*, 190, 250.  
 ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.  
 evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.  
 evm *even*, 270.

*evm* *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.

*ez* *hast, has*, 60, 283.

*e* *a, an*, 128, 340.

*e* *on*, 272, 400.

*e* *of*, 283, 400.

*e* *he*, 350.

*e* *have*, 283, 395.

*e-bāt* *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.

*e-blīdž* *to oblige*, 229.

*e-būn* *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.

*ed* *had*, 395.

*ed* *would*, 397.

*ēd* *herd*, 90.

*ēdl* *hurdle*, 120.

*ed-vais* *advice*, 229.

*ed-vaiz* *to advise*, 229.

*e-fīed* *afraid* 131, 242.

*e-fued* *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.

*e-fuē(r)* *before*, 104, 242, 400.

*e-geāt* *in action, at work*, 70, 242.

*e-gien* *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.

*e-grī* *to agree*, 232, 242.

*e-guē* *ago*, 122, 242.

*e-kānt* *account*, 235.

*e-kin* *akin*, 117, 242, 312.

*e-kos* *because*, 225, 242.

*e-kuēdinlái* *accordingly*, 242, 399.

*el* *will*, 397.

*e-lā* *to allow*, 235.

*e-laiv* *alive*, 156, 242.

*e-lep* *e* *along of, on account of*, 400.

(*e*)*levm* *eleven*, 81, 344.

(*e*)*levnt* *eleventh*, 344.

*e-luēn* *alone*, 122, 242.

*em = m* *them*, 264, 350.

*e-mānt* *amount*, 235.

*e-mer* *among*, 59, 242, 400.

*en* *an*, 128.

*en* *one*, 345.

*en* *and*, 301, 401.

*e-nent* *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.

*e-noi* *to annoy*, 216, 242.

*e-plai* *to apply*, 229, 242.

*e(r)* *or*, 128, 401.

*ē(r)* *her*, 91, 350, 351.

*eri* *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.

*e-said* *besides*, 400.

*e-seml* *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.

*e-sen, -sel, -seln* *herself*, 353.

*e-stiēd* *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.

*et* (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.

*ēt* *to hurt*, 228, 381.

*e* *top e* (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.

*ev* *have*, 283, 395.

*ev* *of*, 400.

*e-wee* *away*, 84, 242.

*ez* *us*, 310, 350.

*ez* *as*, 310.

*ēz* *hers*, 352.

*fādin* *farthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.

*fadm* *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.

*fāē(r)* *far*, 74.

*faie(r)* *fire*, 176.

*fail* *file*, 156.

*fain* *fine*, 229.

*faiv* *five*, 156, 283, 344.

*Faklē* *Thackley*, 306.

*fakt* (pl. *faks*) *fact*, 194, 322.

*fāl* *foul, ugly*, 171.

- fāl** *fowl*, 114, 315.  
**fale** *fallow*, 57, 243.  
**fan** *fan*, 57.  
**fan** (pret.) *found*, 57, 301.  
**fān** *fern*, 61.  
**fasn** *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, 57, 247, 287, 310.  
**fat** *fat*, 144, 289.  
**fāt** *pedere*, 74.  
**faðe(r)** *father*, 71, 243, 283, 297.  
**fed** *fed*, 148.  
**feed** *to fade*, 204.  
**feek** *trick, deception*, 127.  
**feel** *to fail*, 204.  
**feen** *fain, glad*, 65, 315.  
**feent** *to faint*, 204.  
**feə(r)** *fair*, 65, 315.  
**feə(r)** *to fare*, 70.  
**fees** *face*, 204.  
**feop** *faith*, 204.  
**feove(r)** *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.  
**feove(r)** *fever*, 84.  
**feit** *to fight*, 86, 289, 318, 367.  
**fel** *to fell*, 73.  
**fel** (pret.) *fell*, 192.  
**felt** (noun) *felt*, 73.  
**felt** (pret.) *felt*, 148.  
**felte(r)** *to entangle*.  
**fend** *to provide for oneself*, 206.  
**fent** *remnant of a piece of cloth*, 206.  
**fešn** *fashion*, 197, 247, 269, 327.  
**fest** *fast, firm*, 60.  
**feðe(r)** *feather*, 73, 306.  
**feu** *few*, 180, 250, 283, 357.  
**fezn** *pheasant*, 206, 269, 293, 310.  
**fēd** *third*, 306.  
**fē-getn** (pp.) *forgot*, 242.  
**fēniš** *to furnish*, 228.  
**fēnite(r)** *furniture*, 228, 243, 288.  
**fē(r)** *for*, 400.  
**fere** *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.  
**fēri** *first*, 346.  
**fērin** *foreign*, 224, 245.  
**fērinez** *foreigners*.  
**fē-sak** *to forsake*, 376.  
**fē-seen** *forsaken*, 312.  
**fēst** *first*, 120, 309, 344.  
**fīd** *to feed*, 147, 381.  
**fīdl** *fiddle*, 89, 296.  
**fīebl** *feeble*, 231.  
**fīe(r)** *fear*, 131.  
**fīes** *fierce*, 233.  
**fīest** *feast*, 231.  
**fīet** *feat*, 231.  
**fīete(r)** *feature*, 231, 288.  
**fīft** *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.  
**fīfti** *fifty*, 160, 344.  
**fīftīn** *fifteen*, 344.  
**fīftīnt** *fifteenth*, 344.  
**fīftit** *fiftieth*, 344.  
**fīg-wet** *figwort*, 120, 243.  
**fīkl** *fickle*, 89, 312.  
**fīl** *to fill*, 117.  
**fīl** *to feel*, 147, 382.  
**fīld** *field*, 78, 254.  
**fīlep** *to beat, flog*, 278.  
**fīlm** *film*, 89, 264.  
**fīlp** *filth*, 177.  
**fīn** *fin*, 89.  
**fīnd** *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.  
**fīnd** *fiend*, 187.  
**fīniš** *to finish*, 211, 327.

**fne(r)** *finger*, 89, 273.  
**fnk** *to think*, 306.  
**fnms** *fivepence*, 160, 247, 270.  
**fnš** *fish*, 89, 312, 337.  
**fit** *ready, prepared*, 89.  
**fīt** *feet*, 147.  
**fite(r)** *to kick the feet about*.  
**fiul** *fuel*, 237.  
**fiutə(r)** *future*, 237, 243, 253, 288.  
**flāe(r)** *flower, flour*, 236.  
**flaks** *flax*, 57.  
**flānde(r)** *a small flat fish*.  
**flask** *flask*, 57.  
**flat** *flat*, 57.  
**flee** *to frighten*, 283.  
**flee** *to skin*, 183.  
**fleek** *flake*, 70, 312.  
**fleem** *flame*, 204.  
**fleer** *up to get into a rage*.  
**fleg** *flag*, 59.  
**flew** (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.  
**fleš** *flesh*, 143, 312.  
**fli** *to fly*, 187, 315.  
**fli** *fly*, 187, 315.  
**fliem** *phlegm*, 206.  
**fle(r)** *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.  
**flig** *to fledge*, 117, 315.  
**flik** *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.  
**flike(r)** *to flicker*, 89, 312.  
**flint** *flint*, 89.  
**flin** *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.  
**fliš** *fleece*, 187.  
**flit** *to remove*, 117.  
**flīt** *flight*, 118, 318.  
**fliu** *flue*, 239.  
**flog** *to flog*, 315.  
**flok** *flock*, 100, 312.

**flop** *to fall suddenly; flop one tied to pull the bed-clothes over one's head*.  
**flou** *to flow*, 166, 250.  
**floun** *flown*, 102, 315.  
**flue(r)** *floor*, 165.  
**fluēt** *to float*, 105.  
**fluid** *flood*, 163.  
**flumeks** *to confound, cheat*, 283.  
**flutə(r)** *to flutter*, 107.  
**foefit** *to forfeit*, 223.  
**foek** *fork*, 104, 312.  
**foel** *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.  
**foel** *a veil*, 62.  
**foem** *form*, 223.  
**foe-nuin** *drinkin luncheon*.  
**foetn** *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.  
**fog** *aftergrass*, 100, 315.  
**foil** *foal*, 109, 283.  
**foisti** *fusty*, 226.  
**foks** *fox*, 100.  
**foks-dluv** *foxglove*, 107.  
**fole** *to follow*, 100, 243, 315.  
**fols** *false; in reference to a child implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years*, 58, 225.  
**fond** *fond*, 100.  
**fo(r)** *for*, 400.  
**fored** *forward*, 243, 251.  
**forediš** *rather forward*, 243.  
**foste(r)** *foster*, 169.  
**foti** *forty*, 192, 344.  
**fotit** *fortieth*, 344.  
**fotn** (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.  
**fotnit** *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.  
**fotš** *to fetch*, 80, 312.  
**foče(r)** *fodder*, 169, 297.  
**foud** *fold*, 64, 238.  
**foue(r)** *four*, 190, 344.



- fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.  
 fouetīn *fourteen*, 190, 344.  
 fouetīnt *fourteenth*, 344.  
 fouk *folk*, 103, 283.  
 fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.  
 frai *to fry*, 229.  
 fraide *Friday*, 156.  
 frān *to frown*, 235.  
 fratš *to quarrel*.  
 fre *from*, 400.  
 freēm *to make a start or be-  
 ginning*, 70, 283.  
 frend *friend*, 192.  
 frenz *friends*, 302.  
 freš *fresh*, 73, 312.  
 frē *from*, 400.  
 fri *free*, 187.  
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82,  
 381.  
 frig *coire*, 315.  
 frīt *fright*, 118, 261, 318.  
 friut *fruit*, 239.  
 friz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.  
 froed *fraud*, 225.  
 frog *frog*, 100, 315.  
 frost *frost*, 100.  
 froþ *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.  
 frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269,  
 310.  
 frunt *front*, 226.  
 fudl *to confuse*, 283.  
 fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.  
 fuēm *foam*, 122.  
 fuē(r) *before*, 400.  
 fuēs *force*, 223.  
 fuid *food*, 163.  
 fuil *fool*, 221.  
 fuit (pl. fit) *foot*, 163, 336,  
 337.  
 ful *full*, 111.  
 fullē(r) *fuller*, 111.  
 fuml *to fumble*, 282.  
 fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.  
 fus *fuss*, 174.  
 fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.  
 ga *gave*, 283.  
 gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.  
 gad *to gossip*, 57.  
 gāl *the matter which gathers  
 in the corner of the eye*, 326.  
 galēk *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.  
 galēp *to gallop*, 194, 243.  
 galēs *gallows*, 57, 315.  
 galēsēz *braces*, 254, 328.  
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.  
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.  
 gami *lame*, 263.  
 gān *gown*, 235.  
 ganē(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298,  
 315.  
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.  
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.  
 gāt *gout*, 235.  
 gavlēk *crowbar*, 71, 315.  
 geē *gay*, 204.  
 geēd *guard*, 203.  
 geēdn *garden*, 203.  
 geēn *gain*, 315.  
 geēn *near, direct*, 84, 315.  
 geēp *to gape*, 70, 315.  
 geēt *gate*, 70, 315.  
 geētē(r) *garter*, 203, 326.  
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.  
 gen *gang*, 59.  
 gen-weē *thoroughfare, pas-  
 sage*, 59.  
 ges *to guess*, 206.  
 gest *guest*, 315.  
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.  
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.  
 geðē(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.  
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.  
 gēd *fit, bout*.



*gædl girdle*, 120.  
*gæn to grin*, 74, 261.  
*gæs grass*, 69, 261.  
*gæsl gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.  
*gæt great*, 185, 261, 289.  
*gæts lit. greats*, 177.  
*gēþ girth*, 306.  
*gi give*, 283.  
*gidi giddy*, 89.  
*giæn against*, 400.  
*giø(r) gear*, 68.  
*gift gift*, 89, 283.  
*gild to gild*, 119.  
*gilt a young female pig*, 89, 315.  
*gimlit gimlet*, 211, 243.  
*gin given*, 79, 283.  
*ginla a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.  
*gis geese*, 147, 310.  
*gium gum*, 164.  
*giv, gi to give*, 77, 315, 372.  
*gizn to choke*, 211, 326.  
*gizn gizzard*, 211.  
*God God*, 100.  
*goeki left-handed*, 198.  
*goel gall*, 62.  
*goem heed, care, attention*, 184.  
*goemles silly, stupid*, 184.  
*goit channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.  
*gol goal*, 217, 326.  
*gosæp gossip*, 91.  
*gospl gospel*, 100.  
*goud gold*, 103, 315.  
*graim soot (on the kettle)*, 156.  
*graip to gripe*, 156.  
*gran-faðe(r), gram-faðe(r) grandfather*, 194, 299.  
*grant to grant*, 195, 326.  
*greæ gray*, 133, 315.

*greænz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.  
*greæs grace*, 204.  
*greot grate*, 204.  
*greæv grave*, 70, 283.  
*greæz to graze*, 70, 310.  
*grīdi greedily*, 130.  
*griæs grease*, 231.  
*grif grief*, 232.  
*grīn green*, 147, 315.  
*grind to grind*, 89.  
*grip grip*, 89.  
*grīt to greet*, 147.  
*griu grew*, 190.  
*griuil gruel*, 239.  
*grou to grow*, 166, 250, 378.  
*gruæn to groan*, 122.  
*gruæp to grope*, 122.  
*gruæv grove*, 122.  
*gruin snout of a pig*, 221, 268.  
*gruml to grumble*, 226, 247.  
*grund to grind*, 381.  
*grund ground*, 111, 300, 315.  
*grun-sil groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.  
*grunt to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.  
*grunz (pl.) sediment*, 111, 302, 338.  
*guæ to go*, 122, 382.  
*guæd goad*, 122.  
*guæn gone*, 122.  
*guæ(r) gore*, 122.  
*guæst ghost*, 122.  
*guæt goat*, 122, 315.  
*guid good*, 163, 315, 343.  
*guis (pl. gīs) goose*, 163, 336.  
*gulit gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.  
*gust gust*, 111.  
*gutø(r) gutter*, 226.

**guts** *entrails, belly*, 111.  
**guzl** *to swallow greedily*, 226.

**i** *I*, 350.

**i** *in*, 89, 272, 400.

**ĩ** *he*, 155, 350.

**ĩ** (pl. **ĩn**) *eye*, 181, 315, 334.

**id** *to hide*, 177.

**id** *I would*, 250.

**id** *heed*, 147.

**idn** (pp.) *hid*, 177.

**ĩ-end** *corner of the eye*.

**iøb** *herb*, 207.

**iød** *head*, 179, 283.

**iød** *heard*, 151.

**iøgə(r)** *eager*, 231.

**iøgl** *eagle*, 231.

**iøkwl** *equal*, 231.

**iæl** *to heal*, 137.

**iæl** *eel*, 131.

**iælþ** *health*, 137, 306.

**iēnis, iēnist** *earnest*, 74, 245.

**iēp** *heap*, 179.

**iē(r)** *ear*, 179.

**iē(r)** *to hear*, 151, 382.

**iē(r)** *here*, 154, 354, 399.

**iērin** *herring*, 68.

**iērnd** *errand*, 131.

**iēst** *east*, 179.

**iēstə(r)** *Easter*, 179.

**iēt** *heat*, 137.

**iēþ** *earth*, 74.

**iēðn** *heathen*, 137.

**iē-wig** *earwig*, 315.

**iēz** *ease*, 231.

**iēzinz** *the eaves of a building*, 276.

**if** *if*, 89, 401.

**ig** *mood, temper*, 117, 315.

**igoi**, an exclamation of surprise or wonder.

**ik** *to hitch*, 89, 312.

**il** *hill*, 117.

**il** *ill*, 89, 343.

**ĩl** *heel*, 147.

**ilt** *hilt*, 89.

**im** *him*, 89, 350.

**ĩmin** *evening*, 130, 270, 276, 283.

**in** *in*, 89, 400.

**inā** *presently*, 399.

**inðə(r)** (occ. **inðə(r)**) *to hinder*, 89, 296.

**indžn** *engine*, 209, 247, 328.

**indžbi** *to enjoy*, 209, 244, 328.

**inif** (sing.), *enough*, 164, 245, 315, 357.

**iniu** (pl.) *enough*; 164, 245, 315, 357.

**inš** *inch*, 117, 337.

**intə, intəv, intul** *into*, 400.

**inž** *hinge*, 76, 315.

**in** *to hang*, 76, 273, 367, 368.

**ingeedž** *to engage*, 204, 209, 244.

**ink** *ink*, 209, 322.

**ink** *think*, 306.

**inliš** *English*, 76, 273.

**inlnd** *England*, 76, 247.

**ip** *hip*, 117.

**ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, 117, 245.

**is** *his*, 351.

**i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln** *himself*, 353.

**it** *to hit*, 89, 373.

**it** *it*, 89, 289, 350.

**it** *its*, 351.

**i** *tgeet in the way*.

**its** *its*, 352.

**itsen, itsel, itseln** *itself*, 353.

**iðə(r)** *hither*, 89, 297, 399.

**iuk** *hook*, 164, 312.

- iunēti* *unity*, 237, 253.  
*iunien* *union*, 237.  
*ius* *use*, 237, 253.  
*iusfl* *useful*, 237.  
*iuslēs* *useless*, 237.  
*iuz* *to use*, 237, 310.  
*ivē(r)* *ever*, 145, 283, 399.  
*ivri* *every*, 145, 357.  
*iz* *his*, 89, 351, 352.  
*iz* *is*, 89, 310.  
*īz* *he has, he is*, 310.  
  
*jād* *yard*, 61, 315.  
*jāē(r)* *your*, 190, 350.  
*jān* *yarn*, 61, 315.  
*jare* *yarrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
*jāz*, *yours*, 352.  
*jel* *yell*, 73, 315.  
*jelp* *yelp*, 73, 315.  
*jē* *ye, you*, 252, 350.  
*jē(r)* *your*, 351.  
*jēs* *yes*, 91, 399.  
*jesen*, *jesel*, *jeseln* *yourself, yourselves*, 353.  
*jesenz* *yourselves*, 353.  
*jest* *yeast*, 81, 315.  
*jestedē* *yesterday*, 81, 243, 315, 399.  
*jēstēnīt* *last night*, 399.  
*jēt* *yet*, 81, 399.  
*jī* *ye, you*, 155, 252, 350.  
*jied* (3 feet) *yard*, 74, 337.  
*jien* *to yearn*, 74.  
*jie(r)* *year*, 131, 252, 337.  
*jild* *to yield*, 78, 315.  
*jiup* *youth*, 190.  
*joen* *to yawn*, 80, 315.  
*jolē* *yellow*, 80, 243, 254, 315.  
*jon*, *jond* *yon*, 80, 252, 354.  
*jondeli* *vacant, beside oneself*.  
*jondē(r)* *yonder*, 399.  
  
*juēk* *yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.  
*jun* *young*, 111, 252.  
  
*kā* *cow*, 171, 312.  
*kāē(r)* *dān* *to bend down, sit down*, 172.  
*kaf* *chaff*, 57, 283, 312.  
*kaind* *kind*, 312.  
*kait* *kite*, 175, 312.  
*kākumē(r)* *cucumber*, 237, 263, 282.  
*kal* *to gossip*, 57, 312.  
*kāl* *cowl, to frown*, 114, 254, 315.  
*kan* *can*, 57.  
*kan* (verb) *can*, 57, 389.  
*kani* *knowing, skilful, nimble*, 57, 245.  
*kanl* *candle*, 57, 247, 266, 298, 312.  
*kānsl* *to counsel*, 235.  
*kānt* *to count*, 235.  
*kap* *cap*, 57, 194.  
*kap* *to surprise*.  
*kapil* *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, 194.  
*karit* *carrot*, 194, 245.  
*kasl* *castle*, 57, 286.  
*kā-slip* *cowslip*, 117.  
*kat* *cat*, 57.  
*kāt* *cart*, 61, 312.  
*katš* *to catch*, 383.  
*kātš* *couch*, 235.  
*kāv* *to carve*, 74, 283, 312.  
*keed* *card*, 203, 322.  
*keedž* *cage*, 204.  
*keek* *bread of any kind*, 70, 312.  
*keekes* *body, carcass*, 203, 322.  
*keē(r)* *care*, 70, 312.

- kees** *case*, 204, 322.  
**kei** *key*, 139, 312, 315.  
**keišn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, 322.  
**kek** *hemlock*, 312.  
**kemp** *short coarse white hairs in wool*, 73, 312.  
**kenkə(r)** *to rust, corrode*, 59, 197, 243.  
**kep** *to catch (a ball)*, 278, 312.  
**kept** *kept*, 148.  
**kest** *to cast*, 60, 312, 381.  
**ketl** *kettle*, 73, 247, 312.  
**kəd** *could*, 389.  
**kā-gət** *kirkgate*, 90, 312, 313.  
**kən** (verb) *can*, 389.  
**kēn** *currant*, 228, 259, 292.  
**kēnl** *kernel*, 120, 312.  
**kēs** *to curse*, 113, 310, 312.  
**kāsməs** *Christmas*, 161, 243, 261, 312.  
**kāsn** *to christen*, 161, 261, 310.  
**kid** *kid*, 89.  
**kil** *to kill*, 77, 250, 312.  
**kīl** *to cool*, 147, 312.  
**kiln** *kiln*, 117, 312.  
**kīn** *keen*, 147, 312.  
**kindm** *kingdom*, 264, 273 note, 312.  
**kinl** *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, 117.  
**kinlin** *firewood*, 117, 298.  
**kin** *king*, 117.  
**kirk** *to cough (of whooping cough)*, 89.  
**kir-kof** *whooping cough*, 89, 312, 313.  
**kīp** *to keep*, 147, 312.  
**kist** *chest, box*, 89, 310.  
**kit** *a pail*, 89, 312.  
**kitl** *to tickle*, 89, 257, 312.  
**kitl** *to bring forth kittens*, 312.  
**kitlin** *kitten*.  
**kitšn** *kitchen*, 117, 312.  
**kiuə(r)** *cure*, 238.  
**kn** weak form of **kan** *can*, 271, 359.  
**kob-web** *cob*, 100.  
**kod** *cod*, 100.  
**koef** *calf*, 62, 312.  
**koef** *calf (of the leg)*, 62.  
**koel** *to call*, 62, 312.  
**koen** *corn*, 104, 312.  
**koəne(r)** *corner*, 223.  
**koəsə** *causeway*, 225, 243, 322.  
**kof** *cough*, 100, 319.  
**koil** *coal*, 109, 254.  
**koiles** *coalhouse*, 243.  
**koit** *quoit, coit*, 216.  
**koit** *coat*, 219, 312.  
**kok** *cock*, 100, 312.  
**kokl** *cockle*, 100, 312.  
**koləp** *slice of bacon*, 100, 243.  
**kolə(r)** *collar*, 214.  
**kom** *came*, 169.  
**konsān** *concern*, 207.  
**konsēet** *conceit*, 234.  
**konsiðə(r)** *to consider*, 211, 297.  
**kontráiv** *to contrive*, 229, 361, 364.  
**kontréeri** *contrary*, 204 note, 322.  
**kopə(r)** *copper*, 100.  
**kos** *because*, 225, 242, 246, 401.  
**kost** *to cost*, 381.  
**kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, 289.



- kotn cotton, 214.  
 koud cold, 64, 312.  
 kouk coke, cinder, 103, 312.  
 koul to rake, 220, 322.  
 kout colt, 103, 312.  
 krab crab, 57.  
 krabd angry, 57.  
 krabi ill-tempered, 57.  
 krād crowd, 171.  
 kraft craft, 57.  
 krai cry, 229.  
 Kraist Christ, 156.  
 krak to crack, 57.  
 krakit cricket (game), 213.  
 kram to cram, press close together, 57.  
 kramp cramp, 57.  
 krān crown, crown of the head, 235.  
 krap the renderings of lurd, 278, 312.  
 kredl cradle, 60, 247.  
 kreev to crave, 70, 312.  
 krenk crank, 59.  
 kres cress, 73.  
 kriētē(r) creature, 288.  
 krinž to cringe, 76, 312, 315.  
 kriþ to creep, 187, 383.  
 kripl cripple, 117.  
 krisp crisp, 89.  
 kriu crew, 190.  
 kriuk crook, 164, 312.  
 kroē to crow, 123, 377.  
 kroē crow, 123, 312.  
 kroel to crawl, 63, 283.  
 kroft a small field, 100.  
 krop crop, 100.  
 kros across, 246.  
 kros cross, 100.  
 krudl to curdle, 111.  
 krudz curds, 111, 338.  
 kruæk to croak, 122.  
 kruidl to shrink or cower with cold, fear, or pain, 163.  
 krum crumb, 111, 263.  
 krumpl to crumple, 111.  
 krust crust, 226.  
 kruš to crush, 226.  
 krutš crutch, 121, 312.  
 kubəd cupboard, 243, 279, 280, 312.  
 kud cud, 97, 250, 312.  
 kud could, 174, 389.  
 kudl to embrace, 111, 247.  
 kuəd cord, 223.  
 kuədiroi corduroy.  
 kuəm comb, 66, 281, 312.  
 kuətš coach, 218.  
 kuēv cove, 103, 283.  
 kuf (kuft) cuff, 111, 283.  
 kuil cool, 163.  
 kūk cook, 164, 312.  
 kulē(r) colour, 226.  
 kum to come, 111, 312, 370.  
 kumfēt comfort, 226.  
 kumpni company, 226, 247.  
 kunin cunning, 111, 245.  
 kuntri country, 226.  
 kup cup, 111.  
 kupl couple, 226.  
 kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.  
 kustəd custard, 226, 243.  
 kustm custom, 226, 247.  
 kut to cut, 381.  
 kuvē(r) to cover, 226.  
 kuzin, kuzn cousin, 226.  
 kwaiēt quiet, 230, 322.  
 kwaletī quality, 202, 250, 322.  
 kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.



- kweet** *quart*, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.  
**kweete(r)** *quarter*, 203, 347.  
**kwin** *queen*, 147.  
  
**-l** *will*, 397.  
**lā** *to allow*, 235.  
**lad** *lad*, 57.  
**lād** *loud*, 171.  
**laf** *to laugh*, 57, 319.  
**laftə(r)** *laughter*, 57, 319.  
**laif** *life*, 156.  
**laik** *like*, 156.  
**laim** *lime*, 156.  
**lain** *line*, 156.  
**lais** *lice*, 175.  
**lam** *lamb*, 57, 66, 281.  
**lamp** *lamp*, 194.  
**land** *land*, 57.  
**lanloəd** *landlord*, 299.  
**lāns** *an allowance of refreshment or money*, 235, 246.  
**lap** *lap, lappet*, 57.  
**lap** *to wrap up*, 57, 254.  
**laps** *a kind of woollen waste made in spinning*, 338.  
**lari** *last*, 346.  
**las** *lass, girl*, 57.  
**lās** (pl. *lais*) *louse*, 171, 310, 336.  
**last** *last, latest*, 57, 343.  
**lat** *late*, 57, 254, 289, 343.  
**lat** *lath*, 57, 289.  
**late(r)** *latter, later*, 57, 343.  
**latist** *latest*, 343.  
**latš** *latch*, 312.  
**laðə(r)** *ladder*, 144, 297.  
**laðə(r)** *lather, foam, froth*, 71, 186, 306.  
**lavrek** *lark*, 125, 243, 312.  
**lee** *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.  
  
**leəd** *laid*, 84, 315.  
**leədi** *lady*, 141, 245, 283.  
**leədl** *ladle*, 70.  
**leək** *to play*, 127, 312.  
**leəlek** *lilac*, 229, 243, 322.  
**leəm** *lame*, 70.  
**leen** *lain*, 84, 315.  
**leerəm** *alarum*, 195.  
**lees** *lace*, 204.  
**leəð** *barn*, 70, 306.  
**leəv** *barn*, 306.  
**left** (pret. and pp.) *left*, 143.  
**leg** *leg*, 73, 315.  
**lein** *to lean*, 139, 382.  
**leitš** *leech*, 132, 312.  
**lek** *to leak*, 88, 312.  
**lek** *leek*, 186.  
**len** *to lend*, 143, 268, 303, 382.  
**lenit** *linnet*, 99, 212, 245.  
**lent, lend** (pret. and pp.) *lent*, 143.  
**lenp** *length*, 73, 275.  
**len** (lon) *long*, 59.  
**len** *to long for*, 59.  
**lenki** *tall and thin*.  
**len-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, 59.  
**lenwidž** *language*, 197, 328.  
**les** *less*, 143, 343.  
**leš** *to comb the hair of the head*, 59.  
**let** *to let*, 134, 381.  
**let** (pret.) *let*, 154.  
**lete(r)** *letter*, 206.  
**letis** *lettuce*, 206, 245.  
**leðə(r)** *leather*, 73, 306.  
**levm** *eleven*, 246.  
**lī** *to tell a lie*, 187, 315.  
**lid** *lid*, 89.  
**liəd** *lead*, 179.  
**liəd** *to lead*, 137, 381.

**liede(r)** tendon, 137.  
**liēf** leaf, 179.  
**lien** lean, 137.  
**lien** to learn, 74, 382.  
**liest** least, 137, 343.  
**liēv** to leave, 137, 382.  
**lif** soon, 187.  
**lift** to lift, 117.  
**lig** to lie down, 89, 254, 315, 382.  
**lik** to lick, 89, 312.  
**lim** limb, 89.  
**limit** limit, 211.  
**linin** linen, 160.  
**lints** lentils, 209.  
**lin** heather, 117, 273.  
**liŋe(r)** to linger, 76.  
**lip** lip, 89.  
**lisn** listen, 117, 287.  
**list** list, 211.  
**list** to enlist, 211, 246.  
**lit** light, levis, 93.  
**lit** light, to light, 187, 381.  
**litl** little, 177, 343.  
**lītnin** lightning, 150.  
**lits** lit. littles, 177.  
**lits** the lungs of animals, 93, 318, 338.  
**liuk** to look, 164, 312.  
**lium** loom, 164, 254.  
**liv** to live, 89, 283.  
**live(r)** to deliver, 211, 246.  
**live(r)** liver, 89, 283.  
**lodž** to lodge, 214.  
**loē** law, 63, 315.  
**loed** lord, 283.  
**loft** loft, 100.  
**loin** lane, 69, 109, 254.  
**loin** loin, 216.  
**loitš** loach, 219.  
**loiz** to lose, 109, 310, 382.  
**lok** lock, 100, 312.

**loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, 100, 338.  
**lon** (ler) long, 59.  
**lop** flea, 100, 278.  
**loped** clotted, covered with dirt, 100, 243.  
**lopste(r)** lobster, 100, 278.  
**lost** lost, 100.  
**lot** lot, 100.  
**lotments** allotments, 246.  
**lou** low, 124, 315.  
**loup** to leap, jump, 184, 317.  
**lous** loose, 184.  
**luəd** load, 122.  
**luēf** loaf, 122, 317.  
**luen** loan, 122.  
**luensm** lonely, 122, 247.  
**luēp** loath, 122.  
**luēð** to loathe, 122.  
**lug** to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.  
**lun** lung, 111.  
**luv** love, 111.  
  
**m** them, 350.  
**mad** mad, 144.  
**madlin** a bewildered or confused person, 144.  
**mai** my, 156, 351.  
**maie(r)** mire, 176.  
**maiklskoup** microscope.  
**mail** mile, 156, 337.  
**main** mine, 156, 352.  
**mais** mice, 175.  
**mait** mite, 156.  
**mak** to make, 71, 312, 383.  
**māk** mark, 61, 312.  
**man** (pl. men) man, 57, 336.  
**mane(r)** manner, 194.  
**mānt** to mount, 235.  
**map** a mop, 194.

**marə** *marrow*, 57, 243, 315.  
**marə** *to match a pattern*,  
 194, 243.  
**mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, 171,  
 310, 336.  
**mat** *mat*, 289.  
**māt** *to moult*, 235, 256.  
**māp** *mouth*, 171.  
**mebi** (lit. *may be*) *perhaps*,  
*possibly*, 65, 399.  
**medə** *meadow*, 134, 243.  
**meə** (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.  
**meəd** (pret. and pp.) *made*,  
 70, 312.  
**meeg** *maw*, 70, 315.  
**meelek** *trick, to play tricks*  
*upon a person*.  
**meen** *main*, 65, 315.  
**meen** *mane*, 70.  
**meə(r)** *mare*, 75.  
**meesn** *mason*, 204.  
**meeste(r)** *master*, 195.  
**meet** *mate*, 70.  
**meil** *meal, flour*, 87.  
**meit** *meat*, 87.  
**meitš** *to measure*, 312.  
**mel** *mallet*, 206.  
**mel** *to meddle*, 206.  
**melt** *to melt*, 73, 381.  
**men** *men*, 73.  
**mend**, *to mend*, 206.  
**mens** *neatness, tidiness*, 73,  
 312.  
**ment** *meant*, 143.  
**meš** *mask*, 59, 125.  
**mešt** *smashed, broken in*  
*pieces*.  
**met** *met*, 148.  
**meze(r)** *measure*, 206, 243,  
 310.  
**mezlz** *measles*, 234, 338.  
**me** (verb) *may*, 393.

**mə** *me*, 350.  
**məd** (verb) *might*, 393.  
**māki** *mirky*, 120.  
**mən** *man*, 249.  
**mən** *must*, 392.  
**mēniue(r)** *manure*, 238, 242.  
**mərainə** *merino wool*.  
**məri** *merry*, 120, 245.  
**mōðə(r)** *to murder*, 120, 297.  
**mi** *my*, 351.  
**mī** *me*, 155, 350.  
**midif** *midwife*, 160, 251.  
**midin** *dunghill*, 276, 296.  
**midl** *middle*, 89, 296.  
**mīdles** *troublesome, tiresome*,  
*impatient, to no purpose*,  
 154.  
**miel** *meal, repast*, 131.  
**mien** *mean*, 137.  
**mien** *to mean, intend*, 137,  
 382.  
**mig** *midge*, 117, 315.  
**miks** *to mix*, 89, 312.  
**mīld** *mild*, 92, 254.  
**mil-deu** *mildew*, 89.  
**milk** *milk*, 77.  
**miln** *mill*, 117, 269.  
**ministe(r)** *minister*, 211, 244.  
**mins** *mince*, 211.  
**mint** *mint*, 89.  
**minl** *to mingle*, 76, 273.  
**mis** *miss*, 89.  
**misen, misel, miseln**, *myself*,  
 353.  
**mist** *mist*, 89.  
**mistl** *cow-house*, 263, 287.  
**mistšif** *mischievous*, 211.  
**mit** *to meet*, 147, 289, 381.  
**mit** (noun) *might*, 93, 318.  
**mitš** *much*, 89, 312, 343.  
**miul** *mule*, 237.  
**miuld** *angry*.

**miuzik** *music*, 237.  
**mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263, 310.  
**mizl-tuə** *mistletoe*, 89.  
**moə** *to mow*, 123, 377.  
**moek** *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.  
**moen** *morning*, 104.  
**moendə(r)** *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.  
**moendž** *mange*, 196, 328.  
**moendži** *mangy, peevish*, 328.  
**moenin** *morning*, 104.  
**moist** *moist*, 216.  
**moistə(r)** *moisture*, 216, 243, 288.  
**moit** *mote*, 109.  
**moiðə(r)** *to ponder over, be anxious*, 297.  
**molt** *malt*, 58, 254.  
**moni** *many*, 58, 245, 315, 343, 357.  
**mos** *moss*, 100.  
**mot, moti** *a mark at quoits*, 214.  
**mop** *moth*, 100.  
**moud** *mould, model*, 220.  
**moud-wāp** *a mole*, 103.  
**mud** (verb) *might*, 393.  
**mūd** *crowded, crammed*, 263.  
**muən** *to moan*, 122.  
**muən** *to mourn*, 113.  
**muənt** *must not*, 392.  
**muə(r)** *moor*, 165.  
**muə(r)** *more*, 122, 343.  
**muəst** *most*, 122, 343.  
**mūfin** *muffin*, 112.  
**muid** *mood*, 163.  
**muild** *confusion, bad temper*, 163.  
**muild en teu** *hard labour, continuous toil*.

**muin** *moon*, 163, 263.  
**muk** *muck*, 121, 312.  
**muml** *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.  
**mun** *must*, 111, 263, 392.  
**mundə** *Monday*, 169.  
**muni** *money*, 226.  
**muns** *months*, 307, 310.  
**munþ** *month*, 169, 337.  
**murə(r)** *monger*, 59.  
**muril** *mongrel*, 226.  
**musl** *muscle*, 310.  
**musl** *mussel*, 111, 312.  
**must** *must*, 392.  
**mustəd** *mustard*, 226, 243.  
**mutn** *mutton*, 226, 247.  
**muðə(r)** *mother*, 169, 297.  
**muzl** *muzzle*, 226.  
  
**nā** *now*, 171, 399.  
**naif** *knife*, 156.  
**nain** *nine*, 344.  
**naint** *ninth*, 309, 344.  
**nainti** *ninety*, 344.  
**naintin** *nineteen*, 344.  
**naintint** *nineteenth*, 344.  
**naintit** *ninetieth*, 344.  
**nais** *nice*, 229.  
**nap** *nap*, 57.  
**nare** *narrow*, 57, 243.  
**nat** *gnat*, 57, 315.  
**nate(r)** *to gnaw, nibble*, 265.  
**naterin** *scolding, fault-finding in a small vexatious manner*.  
**nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, 265, 286.  
**nat-rl, nat-rə-bl** *natural*, 194, 247, 288.  
**navi** *canal*, 247, 265.  
**neb** *bill, beak*, 73, 280.  
**nee** *nay*, 84, 399.



- neəbə(r)** *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.  
**neeg** *to gnaw*, 70, 315.  
**neegin, nenin tēn** *a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint*.  
**neekt** *naked*, 70, 312.  
**neel** *nail*, 65, 315.  
**neəm** *name*, 70.  
**neete(r)** *nature*, 204, 243, 288.  
**nei** *to neigh*, 139, 315.  
**nei** *nigh, near*, 182, 318.  
**neid** *to knead*, 87, 372.  
**neiv** *fist*, 87, 283.  
**nek** *neck*, 73, 312.  
**nek-ləp** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, 243, 312.  
**nekst** *next*, 152, 320, 343.  
**nen** *to gnaw as a pain*, 59.  
**nen-neel** *corn on the foot*, 59.  
**nest** *nest*, 73.  
**net** *net*, 73, 289.  
**netl** *nettle*, 73.  
**nevi** *nephew*, 73, 245.  
**nə** *no*, 357.  
**ne(r)** *nor, than*, 128, 401.  
**nēs** *nurse*, 228.  
**net** *not*, 128, 357, 399.  
**nī** *knee*, 187.  
**nibl** *to nibble*, 89, 257.  
**nīd** *need*, 150.  
**nidiət** *idiot*, 340.  
**nīdl** *needle*, 130, 296.  
**niə(r)** *kidney*, 151, 265.  
**niə(r)** *near* 179, 343, 400.  
**niə(r), nivə(r)** *never*, 283.  
**niərə(r)** *nearer*, 343.  
**niərist** *nearest*, 343.  
**nies** *niece*, 231.  
**niet** *neat, tidy*, 231.  
**nīl** *to kneel*, 382.  
**niml** *nimble*, 89, 263, 282.  
**nip** *to move quickly, slip away*.  
**nit** *to knit*, 117, 373.  
**nit** *nit*, 89, 317.  
**nīt** *night*, 93, 265, 318.  
**nītingeəl** *nightingale*, 70.  
**nīt-meə(r)** *nightmare*, 70.  
**niu** *new*, 190.  
**niu** *knew*, 190.  
**niuk** *nook*, 164, 312.  
**nivə(r)** *never*, 145, 283, 399.  
**nīz** *to sneeze*, 187.  
**nobəd** *only, except*, 286, 399, 400.  
**nod** *nap, short sleep*, 100.  
**noə** *to know*, 123, 250, 377.  
**noəp** *to beat, strike*, 103, 278.  
**noəp** *north*, 104.  
**noəðə(r)** *neither*, 123, 357, 401.  
**noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*, 265, 338.  
**noiz** *noise*, 216.  
**nok** *to knock*, 100, 312.  
**noreišn** *row, disturbance*, 340.  
**not** *knot*, 100.  
**notš** *notch, a run at the game of cricket*, 100, 312.  
**nou** *no*, 399.  
**nout** *naught*, 123, 318, 357.  
**nozl** *to beat, thrash*, 254.  
**nub** *to nudge*, 280.  
**nue** *no*, 122, 357.  
**nuəbdi** *nobody*, 245, 247, 280, 357.  
**nuəbl** *noble*, 218.  
**nuən** *none, not*, 122, 357.



**nuen-keet** *silly foolish person.*

**nuetis** *notice*, 218.

**nuəz** *nose*, 105, 310.

**nuin** *noon*, 163, 268.

**num** *numb*, 111.

**numə(r)** *number*, 226, 282.

**nut** *nut*, 111, 317.

**nuvis** *novice*, 215.

**nuvl** *novel*, 215.

**óbstakl** *obstacle*, 214, 243.

**od** *odd*, 100.

**od** *to hold*, 64, 300, 381.

**od**, *rot it a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.*

**oef** *half*, 283.

**oek** *hawk*, 63, 283.

**oeked** *awkward*, 243, 251.

**oekədli** *awkwardly*, 399.

**oel** *all*, 62, 357.

**oel** *hall*, 62.

**oemend** *almond*, 198, 255.

**óeminak** *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.

**oen** *horn*, 104.

**oen** *own*, 124, 315.

**oepəp** *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.

**oepni** *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.

**oes** *horse*, 104, 261, 310.

**oeðə(r)** *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.

**oeðə(r)** *order*, 223, 258, 297.

**ofi** *offal*, 100.

**ofld** *disreputable*.

**oft** *oft, often*, 100, 399.

**og** *the first year's wool of a sheep*, 100, 315.

**oil** *hole*, 109, 317.

**oil** *oil*, 216.

**ointment** *ointment*, 216.

**oistə(r)** *oyster*, 216.

**okə-daik** *small stream of iron-water*, 214.

**oks** (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.

**olə** *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.

**oles** *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.

**olin** *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.

**olt** *halt*, 58.

**oməs**, **oməst** *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.

**on** *on, of*, 100, 249 *note*, 400.

**onə(r)** *honour*, 214.

**oni** *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.

**onibodi** *anybody*, 357.

**oniwiə(r)** *anywhere*, 399.

**ont** *aunt*, 200.

**op** *to hop*, 100.

**opm** *open*, 100, 270.

**o(r)** *or*, 401.

**otə(r)** *otter*, 100.

**otšəd** *orchard*, 100, 243.

**ou** *to owe*, 124, 315.

**oud** *to hold*, 64.

**oud** *old*, 64, 300.

**oue-kesn** *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.

**oue(r)**, **ovə(r)** *over*, 283, 400.

**oue(r)-welt** *to upset*, 73.

**out** *ought*, 124, 318, 394.

**out** *holt*, 103, 289.

**ovl** *hovel*, 100.

**pāə(r)** *power*, 236.

**pai** *pie*, 229.

**paik** *pike*, 156.

**paik** *to pick, choose, select*, 229, 322.

**pail** *pile*, 156.

- pain to pine, 156.  
 paint pint, 229.  
 paip pipe, 156.  
 pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.  
 pāk a kind of blain, 278.  
 pāk park, 61.  
 pan pan, 57.  
 pantri pantry, 194.  
 pāsn parson, 207.  
 pastē(r) pasture, 195, 228, 243.  
 pasti pasty, 204.  
 paṣ path, 57, 306.  
 pāḍē(r) powder, 235, 297.  
 peə pay, 204.  
 peēdn pardon, 203.  
 peēdž page, 204.  
 peel pail, 65, 315.  
 peel pale, 204.  
 peen pain, 204.  
 peen pane of glass, 204.  
 peant paint, 204.  
 peē(r) pair, 205.  
 peē(r) to peel, 205.  
 pees pace, 204.  
 peesl parcel, 203.  
 peest paste, 204.  
 peestē(r) (lit. pasture) to feed.  
 peet part, 203.  
 peetnē(r) partner, 203.  
 pegi-stik the handle of a pegi (an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs).  
 pei pea, 87, 278, 311.  
 peil up en dān to go about, hurry up and down.  
 pen pen, 73.  
 penēp pennyworth, 243, 247, 251.  
 peni penny, 73, 245.  
 peš to knock about, smash, dash, 59, 312.  
 pešn passion, 197, 327.  
 pēs purse, 228.  
 pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.  
 piēk perch, to perch, 278.  
 piē-kok peacock, 179.  
 piel to appeal, 231, 246.  
 piē(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.  
 pies peace, 231.  
 pig pig, 89, 315.  
 pigin a small water-can, 89.  
 pig-koit pig-sty, 109.  
 pik pickaxe, 211.  
 pikte(r) picture, 243, 288.  
 pil to peel, 234.  
 pile pillow, 117, 243.  
 pilinz the peels of potatoes, etc., 234.  
 pim-ruēz primrose, 262, 278.  
 pinien opinion, 211, 246.  
 pīp (pret. and pp. pept) to peep, 232, 383.  
 pīs piece, 232.  
 pit pit, 117.  
 piti pity, 211.  
 pitš pitch, 89, 312.  
 pip pith, 89.  
 piu pew, 237.  
 piue(r) pure, 238.  
 pius puce colour, 237.  
 plant plant, 195.  
 plat floor, ground.  
 pleen plain, 204.  
 plees place, 204.  
 pleestē(r) plaster, 195, 243.  
 pleet plate, 204.  
 plenk plank, 197.  
 pleš to splash, 59.

- plezə(r)** *pleasure*, 206, 243, 310.  
**plied** to *plead*, 231.  
**pliez** to *please*, 231.  
**plīt** *plight*, 93, 318.  
**pliu** *plough*, 164, 315.  
**plot** *plot*, 100.  
**pluk** *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111, 312.  
**plum** *plum*, 174.  
**plumə(r)** *plumber*, 226.  
**pobz** (pl.) *porridge*; *sops* made of *bread* and *milk*.  
**poə** *paw*, 225.  
**poəm** *palm*, 62, 278.  
**poez** to *kick*, 225, 278.  
**point** *point*, 216.  
**poizn** *poison*, 216.  
**poks** *pox*, 100.  
**popi** *poppy*, 110, 245.  
**poreəts** *potatoes*, 286.  
**poridž** *porridge*, 214, 338.  
**posnit** *saucepan*, 214, 245.  
**pot** *pot*, 214.  
**pot** *donek*, see § 346 note.  
**poul** *pole*, 129.  
**poutri** *poultry*, 220, 278.  
**poutš** to *pouch*, 220, 330.  
**prād** *proud*, 171, 291.  
**praid** *pride*, 175, 286.  
**prais** *price*, 229.  
**praiz** to *lift with a lever*, 229.  
**pratli** *gently, softly*, 57, 245.  
**preə** (but **pre ðe**) to *pray*, 204.  
**preət** to *prate, babble*, 70, 204, 278.  
**preez** to *praise*, 204.  
**preitš** to *preach*, 234, 330.  
**prentis** *apprentice*, 206, 246.  
**prenk** *prank, trick*, 59.  
**prik** to *prick*, 89, 312.  
**prikl** *prickle*, 89.  
**prist** *priest*, 187.  
**prod** to *prick, goad*, 100.  
**profit** *profit*, 214.  
**prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, 278, 315.  
**pruiv** to *prove*, 163.  
**puek** *pork*, 322.  
**puek** *sack*, 105.  
**pueli** *poorly, ill*, 222.  
**puəni** *pony*, 105, 218.  
**puə(r)** *poor*, 222.  
**puəst** *post*, 105, 218.  
**puəšn** *portion*, 223.  
**puetə(r)** *porter*, 223.  
**puəzi** *nosegay*, 218.  
**puilpit** *pulpit*, 227, 245.  
**pūl** to *pull*, 112.  
**puli** *pulley*, 227.  
**pulit** *pullet*, 227.  
**pulp** *pulp*, 226.  
**pūltis** *poultice*, 220, 245.  
**pund** a *pound*, 111, 300, 337.  
**puš** to *push*, 227.  
**put** to *put*, 227, 278, 381.  
**raftə(r)** *rafter*, 57.  
**raid** to *ride*, 156, 361.  
**raip** *ripe*, 156.  
**rais** *rice*, 229.  
**raiet** *riot*, 229.  
**rait** to *write*, 156, 250, 361.  
**raiv** to *tear*, 156, 258, 361, 364.  
**raiz** to *rise*, 156, 310, 361.  
**ram** *ram*, 57.  
**ram** to *thrust, press*, 258.  
**rām** *room*, 171, 263.  
**rami** *having a strong taste or smell*, 57.  
**raml** to *ramble*, 57, 282.

- rānd** *round*, 235.  
**ransak** *to ransack*, 71.  
**rasl** *to wrestle*, 144, 286, 310.  
**rāst** *rust*, 171.  
**ratn** *rat*, 194, 247, 269, 286.  
**rebit** *rivet*, 212, 245, 283.  
**red** (pret. and pp.) *read*, 134.  
**red** *red*, 186.  
**redi** *ready*, 296.  
**rediš** *radish*, 200, 245, 327.  
**redžestø(r)** *to register*, 212, 242.  
**reedž** *rage*, 204.  
**reek** *rake*, 70, 312.  
**reek āt** *to ramble about*.  
**reel** *rail*, 315.  
**reen** *rain*, 84, 315.  
**reen-bou** *rain-bow*, 102.  
**rees** *race*, 129.  
**reet** *rate*, 204.  
**reēðe(r)** *rather*, 70, 306.  
**reg** *rag*, 59, 315.  
**reg-le(r)** *regular*, 247.  
**reik** *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.  
**reit** *right*, 86, 258, 318.  
**rekn** *to reckon*, 73, 247.  
**rens** *to rinse*, 212.  
**ren** (pret.) *rang*, 59, 367.  
**ren** *wrong*, 59, 250.  
**renk** *rank*, 59, 197, 322.  
**renl** *to pull the hair of the head*, 59.  
**rest**, *rest, remnant*, 73.  
**reš** *rash*, 59, 312.  
**retš** *wretch*, 73.  
**rib** *rib*, 89.  
**rid** *rid*, 77.  
**rid** *to read*, 130, 381.  
**rid** *reed*, 187.  
**ridl** *riddle*, 136, 311.  
**ridl** *sieve*, 89, 257.  
**ridn** *ridden*, 89, 296.  
**riel** *real*, 231.  
**riep** *to reap*, 82.  
**riø(r)** *to rear*, 137.  
**riøp** *wreath*, 137.  
**riøzn** *reason*, 231.  
**rifiuz** *to refuse*, 237.  
**rift** *to belch, eructate*, 89, 283.  
**rig** *back*, 117, 315.  
**rigin** *ridge of a house*, 117, 315.  
**rik** *reek, smoke*, 150 note, 312.  
**rikriut** *to recruit*, 239.  
**rikuve(r)** *to recover*, 226.  
**rīl** *reel*, 187.  
**rim** *rim*, 89.  
**rind** *rind*, 89.  
**rin** *to ring*, 89, 367, 368.  
**rin** *to wring*, 89, 367.  
**rin** *ring*, 317.  
**rinkl** *wrinkle*, 89.  
**risiet** *receipt, recipe*, 231.  
**risiøv** *to receive*, 231.  
**rist** *wrist*, 89.  
**rīt** *wright*, 118, 318.  
**ritn** *written*, 89.  
**riu** *to rue*, 190, 250, 382.  
**riubub** *rhubarb*, 239, 243.  
**riuin** *ruin*, 239.  
**riuk** *rook*, 164, 317.  
**riume(r)** *rumour*, 239.  
**rive(r)** *river*, 211.  
**rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, 258, 310.  
**rīzn** *risen*, 89, 310.  
**Robisn** *Robinson*, 267.  
**roe** *raw*, 180.  
**roet** *to bray*, 184.  
**roid** *clearing (of a wood)*, 109, 300.  
**rok** *rock*, 100, 214.  
**rost** *to roast*, 217.  
**rot** *to rot*, 100.



roul *to roll*, 220.  
 rout *wrought*, 101, 318.  
 rubiš *rubbish*, 226.  
 rudi *ruddy*, 111, 245, 315.  
 ruēb *robe*, 218.  
 ruēd *road*, 122.  
 ruēg *rogue*, 218.  
 ruēp *rope*, 122.  
 ruē(r) *to roar*, 122.  
 ruēz *rose*, 105, 310.  
 ruf *rough*, 174, 319.  
 ruid *rood*, 163.  
 ruif *roof*, 163, 283.  
 ruit *root*, 163.  
 run *to run*, 367, 368.  
 runin *running*, 245, 276.  
 run *wrung*, 111.  
 rust *rest, repose*, 310.  
 ruš *rush*, 97.

s *shall*, 256, 312, 391.  
 s *us*, 350.  
 sã *a drain, sough*, 310, 315.  
 sã *sow*, 114, 315.  
 sad *sad*, 57.  
 sadl *saddle*, 71, 296.  
 sãdžn *sergeant*, 207, 292.  
 sãe(r) *sour*, 172.  
 said *side*, 156.  
 saietī *society*, 246.  
 sail *to strain through a sieve*,  
     156, 315.  
 sailm *asylum*, 229, 246.  
 sain *sign*, 229.  
 saip *to ooze or drain out*  
     *slowly*, 156.  
 saið *scythe*, 156, 306, 315.  
 saizez *assizes*, 229, 246.  
 sãk *to suck*, 171, 310, 312.  
 saklēs *simple, silly*, 57, 243.  
 sal *shall*, 57, 312, 391.  
 sale *sallow*, 57, 243.

salēri *celery*, 210.  
 salit *salad*, 194, 245.  
 sãmēn *sermon*, 207.  
 sam *up to pick up, gather to-*  
     *gether*, 57, 263, 310.  
 sand *sand*, 57.  
 sãnd *sound, noise*, 235.  
 sant *saint*, 204, 249.  
 sãnt *shall not*, 256, 391.  
 sap *sap*, 57.  
 sare (sãv) *to serve*, 207, 243,  
     258.  
 sat *sat*, 57.  
 satl *to settle*, 57, 257.  
 sãp *south*, 171.  
 sãvis *service*, 207.  
 sãvnt *servant*, 207, 247, 259.  
 sed *said*, 134, 315.  
 see *to say*, 84, 315, 382.  
 seef *safe*, 204.  
 seeg *a saw*, 70, 315.  
 seek *sake*, 70, 312.  
 seekrid *sacred*, 204.  
 seel *sail*, 84, 315.  
 seel *sale*, 70.  
 seēm *lard*, 204, 310.  
 seēm *same*, 70.  
 seent (sant) *saint*, 204.  
 seev *to save*, 204.  
 seg *to distend*, 59, 315.  
 seg *sedge*, 73, 315.  
 sek *sack*, 73, 312.  
 seki *second*, 346.  
 seknd *second*, 344.  
 sel (sen) *self*, 73, 283.  
 sel *to sell*, 73, 382.  
 seldn *seldom*, 73, 247, 269.  
 self *self*, 353.  
 sen (sel) *self*, 73, 283.  
 send *to send*, 73, 381.  
 sens *sense*, 206.  
 sent *sent*, 73.



- senz *sends*, 302.  
 sen (son) *song*, 59.  
 sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.  
 senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.  
 ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,  
 206, 246.  
 seš *sash*, 197.  
 set *to set*, 73, 310, 381.  
 setode *Saturday*, 134.  
 seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.  
 sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.  
 sevnt *seventh*, 344.  
 sevnti *seventy*, 344.  
 sevntin *seventeen*, 344.  
 sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.  
 sevntit *seventieth*, 344.  
 sez *sayest, says*, 134.  
 se *so*, 399.  
 sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.  
 seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.  
 se ðe (lit. *see thou*) *look !* 192.  
 sī *to see*, 187, 374.  
 sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.  
 sī *to stretch*, 310.  
 sīd *seed*, 130.  
 siē *sea*, 137.  
 siekrit *secret*, 231.  
 siem *seam*, 179.  
 sienē *senna*, 206, 243.  
 siēs *to cease*, 231.  
 siet *seat*, 137.  
 siez *to seize*, 382.  
 siezn *season*, 231.  
 sift *to sift*, 89, 283.  
 sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.  
 sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.  
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.  
 siks-penep *sixpenny worth*,  
 251.  
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.  
 siksti *sixty*, 344.  
 sikstīn *sixteen*, 150, 344.  
 sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.  
 sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.  
 sil *sill*, 117.  
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.  
 silk *silk*, 89.  
 silve(r) *silver*, 77.  
 sīm *to seem*, 147.  
 simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.  
 sīmin-dlas *a looking-glass*,  
*mirror*.  
 simpl *simple*, 348.  
 sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399,  
 400.  
 sīn *seen*, 150.  
 sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266,  
 300, 310.  
 sindē(r) *cinder*, 89.  
 sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.  
 sin *to sing*, 89, 367.  
 sink *to sink*, 89, 367.  
 sinl *single*, 211, 247, 273.  
 sistē(r) *sister*, 77.  
 sit *to sit*, 89, 373.  
 sīt *sight*, 93, 318.  
 sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,  
 357.  
 sīð *to seethe*, 187.  
 siðez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.  
 siu *sowed*, 190.  
 siu *to sue*, 239.  
 siuēlī *surely*, 240, 242, 399.  
 siuē(r) *sure*, 240, 310.  
 siugē(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.  
 siuit *suet*, 239.  
 siut *suit*, 237.  
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.  
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.  
 skāē(r) *to scour*.  
 skafi *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.  
 skafin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,  
 322.  
 skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai** *sky*, 175, 312.  
**skeølet** *scarlet*, 203, 322.  
**skeølz** *scales*, 70, 204, 312.  
**skelp** *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.  
**skep** *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.  
**skēf** *scurf*, 113, 312.  
**skift** *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.  
**skil** *skill*, 89, 312.  
**skin** *skin*, 89, 312.  
**skoud** *to scald*, 199, 322.  
**skoup** *scoop*, 168, 312.  
**skraml** *scramble*, 57, 312.  
**skrat** *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.  
**skriptø(r)** *scripture*, 211.  
**skreep** *to scrape*, 70, 312.  
**skriem** *to scream*, 312.  
**skrik** *to shriek*, 158, 312.  
**skuø(r)** *score*, 337.  
**skuft** *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.  
**skuil** *school*, 163, 312.  
**skul** *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.  
**skutø(r)** *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.  
**sl** *shall*, 312, 391.  
**slaftø(r)** *to slaughter*, 57, 319.  
**slaid** *to slide*, 156, 361.  
**slaim** *slime*, 156.  
**slaip** *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.  
**slak** *slack*, 57.  
**slām** *slumber*, 171.  
**slāt** *to bedabble*, 289.  
**slatø(r)** *to spill*, 310.  
**slave(r)** *slaver*, 57.  
**slee** *to slay*, 65, 375.  
**sleen** *slain*, 65, 315.  
**slek** *small coal*, 73, 312.  
**slek** *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.  
**sløn** (pret.) *slung*, 59.  
**slønkr** (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.  
**slept** *slept*, 134.  
**slī** *sly*, 147, 315.  
**slidn** (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.  
**slin** *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.  
**slink** *to slink*, 89, 367.  
**slink** *a sneak*.  
**slip** *to slip*, 89.  
**slīp** *to sleep*, 130, 383.  
**slipi** *slippery*, 89, 245.  
**slit** *to slit*, 373.  
**slitn** (pp.) *slit*, 89.  
**slīu** *slew*, 164, 315.  
**slīv** *sleeve*, 150.  
**sloø** *slow*, 123, 250.  
**slop** *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.  
**slot** *bolt of a door*, 100.  
**sluf** *slough*, 169, 315.  
**slukn** *slunk*, 274, 368.  
**slumøk** *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.  
**slume(r)** *slumber*, 243, 282.  
**slun** *slung*, 111.  
**smait** *to smite*, 156.  
**smāt** *smart*, 74.  
**smel** *to smell*, 73, 382.  
**smelt** *to smelt*, 73.  
**smeš** *smash*, 59.  
**smie(r)** *to smear*, 75.  
**smitl** *to infect*, 89, 247.  
**smitn** *smitten*, 89.  
**smip** *smith*, 89, 306.  
**smiði** *smithy*, 89, 306.  
**smivi** *smithy*, 306.  
**smoel** *small*, 62.  
**smok** *smock*, 100.  
**smuø(r)** *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.

- smuið** *smooth*, 163, 306, 310.  
**smūk** *to smoke*, 106.  
**snaip** *snipe*, 156.  
**sneek** *snake*, 70, 312.  
**sneel** *snail*, 65, 315.  
**snee(r)** *snare*, 70.  
**snek** *the latch of a door*, 73, 312.  
**snēt** *to sneeze, giggle*, 113.  
**sniek** *to sneak*, 162.  
**snift** *to sniff, scent*, 117.  
**snig** *to take hastily*.  
**snik** *to cut*.  
**snikit** *a small passage*, 245, 310, 312.  
**sniu** *it snowed*, 190.  
**sniz** *to sneeze*, 187.  
**snod** *smooth, even*, 100, 306.  
**snodn** *to make smooth*, 100, 306.  
**snoe** *snow, to snow*, 123, 250, 377.  
**snot** *snot*, 100.  
**sod** *sod*, 100.  
**sodnd** *saturated, wet through*, 100.  
**soe** (pret.) *saw*, 63, 318.  
**soe** *to sow*, 123, 377.  
**soes** *sauce*, 225.  
**soev** *salve*, 62.  
**soft** *soft*, 169.  
**soil** *soil, ground*, 109, 216.  
**soil** *sole*, 109.  
**sok** *sock*, 100.  
**solt** *salt*, 58.  
**son** (sen) *song*, 59.  
**sore** *sorrow*, 100, 243, 258, 315.  
**sori** *sorry*, 125, 245.  
**soðe(r)** *solder*, 214, 297.  
**soudže(r)** *soldier*, 220, 328.  
**soul** *soul*, 123.  
**sout** *sought*, 167, 318.  
**spaie(r)** *spire*, 157.  
**spak** (pret.) *spoke*, 57.  
**spāk** *spark*, 61.  
**span** (pret.) *span*, 57.  
**span** *to span*, 57.  
**sparē** *sparrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
**spat** (pret.) *spat*, 144.  
**spatl** *spittle*, 125.  
**speed** *spade*, 70, 278.  
**speen** *to wean*, 70, 268, 278.  
**spee(r)** *to spare*, 70.  
**speik** *to speak*, 87, 310, 312, 372.  
**speitš** *speech*, 132, 312.  
**spek** *speck*, 73, 312.  
**spektéklz** *spectacles*, 206, 242.  
**spel** *to spell*, 382.  
**spend** *to spend*, 73, 381.  
**spenk** *to beat, hit*, 59, 312.  
**spē(r)** *spur*, 104.  
**spērinz** *banns of marriage*, 120, 245, 338.  
**spērit** *spirit*, 213, 245.  
**spiē(r)** *spear*, 75.  
**spil** *to spill*, 89, 382.  
**spin** *to spin*, 89, 367.  
**spinl** *spindle*, 89, 247, 266, 298.  
**spit** *to spit*, 89, 373.  
**spitēk** *spigot*, 89, 243, 310.  
**spiu** *to spew*, 159, 250.  
**split** *to split*, 373.  
**spoil** *to spoil*, 216, 382.  
**spokn** *spoken*, 100, 247, 271.  
**spot** *spot*, 100.  
**sprāt** *to sprout*, 171.  
**spreid** *to spread*, 139, 372.  
**spren** (pret.) *sprang*, 59.  
**sprin** *to spring*, 89, 367.  
**sprun** (pp.) *sprung*, 111.

spuin spoon, 163.  
 spun spun, 111.  
 st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.  
 stāe(r) star, 74.  
 staf staff, 57.  
 stak (pret.) stuck, 57.  
 stāk very, quite, 312.  
 stāk mad very angry, 61.  
 stākro to grow stiff, stiffen,  
 61, 271.  
 stamp to stamp, 57.  
 stand to stand, 57, 375.  
 stapl staple, 71, 196.  
 stāt stout, 235.  
 stati statue, 245.  
 stāv to starve, 74, 283.  
 stedi steady, 310.  
 steēbl stable, 204.  
 steek stake, 70, 84, 312.  
 steel (pret.) stole, 70.  
 steē(r) to stare, 70.  
 steēvz staves, 70.  
 steēz stairs, 141.  
 stege(r) to stagger, 59.  
 steil to steal, 87, 369.  
 steil the handle of a pot or  
 jug, 87.  
 steim to bespeak, 87, 283,  
 310.  
 stem stem, 73.  
 sten (pret.) stung, 59.  
 stenk (pret.) stunk, 59.  
 step step, 73.  
 step-faðe(r) step-father, 192.  
 stepsēz steps, 338.  
 stā(r) to stir, 120.  
 stōrek heifer, 91, 248.  
 stōrep stirrup, 162, 243, 315.  
 stī sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.  
 stī sty, 125.  
 stī stile, 315.  
 stied e instead of, 400.

stiēm steam, 179.  
 stiep steep, 179.  
 stie(r) to steer, 151.  
 stif stiff, 160.  
 stik stick, 89.  
 stik to stick, 89, 373.  
 stil still, 89.  
 stil steel, 150.  
 stil stile, 94, 315.  
 stint to stint, 117.  
 stin to sting, 89, 367.  
 stink to stink, 89, 367.  
 stīpl steeple, 150.  
 stitš to stitch, 89, 312.  
 stiupid stupid, 237.  
 stoek stalk, stem, 62.  
 stoel stall, 62.  
 stoēleisn satiation.  
 stoēm storm, 104.  
 stok stock, 100.  
 stop to stop, 100.  
 stou to stow, 166.  
 stoun stolen, 103.  
 straid to stride, 156, 361.  
 straik to strike, 156, 361,  
 363.  
 straiv to strive, 229, 361,  
 364.  
 streēndž strange, 204.  
 streit straight, 86, 318.  
 strenp strength, 73, 275.  
 stren (stōn) strong, 59.  
 stretš to stretch, 73, 312.  
 streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.  
 strie straw, 179, 310.  
 striek streak, stripe, 98.  
 striēm stream, 179.  
 strikn stricken, 89.  
 strin string, 76.  
 strin to string, 367.  
 strip to strip, 150 note.  
 strit street, 130.



- struək** to stroke, 122.  
**struək** half a bushel, 122.  
**stubi** short and stiff, 111.  
**stubl** stubble, 121.  
**stuən** stone, 122.  
**stuən** stone (14 pounds), 337.  
**stuəni**, see § 346 note.  
**stuəri** story, 224.  
**stuəv** stove, 105, 283.  
**stuf** stuff, 226.  
**stuid** stood, 163.  
**stuil** stool, 163.  
**stukn** (pp.) stunk, 368.  
**stump** stump, 111.  
**stun** to stun, 111.  
**stūn** (pp.) stung, 111.  
**stūp** a post, 106, 256.  
**stut** to stutter, stammer,  
 111.  
**sud** should, 103, 256, 312,  
 391.  
**sudn** sudden, 226.  
**sue** so, 122, 399.  
**suəd** (swēd) sword, 74, 250.  
**suək** to soak, 105, 312.  
**suəp** a little tea or beer, 105.  
**suəp** soap, 122.  
**sue(r)** sore, 122.  
**sufə(r)** to suffer, 226.  
**suf-oil** manhole of a drain,  
 315.  
**suin** soon, 163, 399.  
**suit** soot, 163, 289.  
**sukn** (pp.) sunk, 111, 247,  
 368.  
**sūl** shovel, 283.  
**sum** some, 111, 357.  
**sum-ā** somehow.  
**sumdi** somebody, 247, 281,  
 357.  
**sumen** to summon, 226.  
**sume(r)** summer, 111.  
**sumet** something, anything,  
 111, 243, 251, 257.  
**sump** a puddle or dirty pool  
 of water, 111, 250.  
**sumwiə(r)** somewhere, 399.  
**sun** son, 111.  
**sun** sun, 111.  
**sunde** Sunday, 111, 243.  
**sun** sung, 111.  
**sup** to drink, sup, 174.  
**supe(r)** supper, 226.  
**swaim** to climb up a tree or  
 pole, 156.  
**swaip** to sweep off, remove  
 hastily, 156.  
**swām** swarm, 61.  
**swāp** the skin of bacon, 61,  
 306, 310.  
**swāpi** swarthy, 61.  
**sweep** the handle of a  
 machine, 70, 250, 310.  
**swel** to swell, 73, 382.  
**swelt** to faint, be overpowered  
 by heat, 73.  
**swen** (pret.) swung, 59.  
**swenki** small beer, 59.  
**swetš** a small sample of  
 cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.  
**swēd** (suəd) sword, 74.  
**swiel** to gutter (of a candle),  
 131, 254.  
**swiə(r)** to swear, 75, 369,  
 371.  
**swiet** to sweat, 137, 250, 381.  
**swift** swift, 89.  
**swil** to rinse, wash out, 89.  
**swileke(r)** a blow.  
**swilinz** thin liquid food for  
 pigs, 89, 245.  
**swim** to swim, 89, 367.  
**swin** to swing, 89, 367.  
**swip** to sweep, 129, 383.



- swit *sweet*, 147.  
 swoen *sworn*, 104.  
 swolə *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.  
 swolə *to swallow*, 80, 243, 315.  
 swom *swam*, 58.  
 swon *swan*, 58.  
 swop *to exchange, barter*, 58.  
 swum (pp.) *swum*, 111.  
 swun (pp.) *swung*, 111.  
  
 šabi *shabby*, 245.  
 šadə *shadow*, 57, 243.  
 šāə(r) *shower*, 172.  
 šaft *shaft*, 57.  
 šain *to shine*, 156, 361, 363.  
 šait *cacare*, 156, 312, 361.  
 šaiv *slice*, 156, 312.  
 šak *to shake*, 71, 312, 376.  
 šakl *shackle*, 71, 312.  
 šalə *shallow*, 57, 243.  
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.  
 šāp *sharp*, 61.  
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.  
 šeəd *shade*, 70, 312.  
 šeəm *shame*, 70, 312.  
 šeə(r) *share*, 70, 312.  
 šeəv *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.  
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.  
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.  
 šenk *shank*, 59.  
 šepəd *shepherd*, 134, 243.  
 šepstə(r) *starling*, 134.  
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.  
 še *she*, 350.  
 šēt *shirt*, 120.  
 šieəf *sheaf*, 179.  
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.  
 šieəp *sheath*, 137.  
 šift *chemise*, 89.  
 šil *to shell peas, etc.*, 77, 312.  
 šild *shield*, 78.  
  
 šilin *shilling*, 89, 245, 337.  
 šimi *chemise*, 209, 245, 311.  
 šin *shin*, 89, 312.  
 šip *ship*, 89, 312.  
 šip *sheep*, 130, 337.  
 šit *sheet*, 150.  
 šiuk *shook*, 164, 312.  
 šod *shod*, 169.  
 šoel *shawl*.  
 šoen *shorn*, 104.  
 šoet *short*, 104.  
 šop *shop*, 100, 312.  
 šot *shot*, 100, 312.  
 šotn (pp.) *shot*, 100.  
 šrād *shroud*, 171.  
 šrenk *shrank*, 312.  
 šrenk (pret.) *shrunk*, 59.  
 šrimp *shrimp*, 89, 312.  
 šrink *to shrink*, 89, 312, 367.  
 šrukn (pp.) *shrunk*, 111, 274, 368.  
 šū *she*, 191, 310, 350.  
 šū (pl. šuin) *shoe*, 164, 334.  
 šū *to shoe*, 382.  
 šuin *shoes*, 163.  
 šuit *to shoot*, 191, 381.  
 šul *shovel*, 106.  
 šuldə(r) (šūðə(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šun *to shun*, 111.  
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.  
 šutə(r) *to fall*.  
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.  
 šuðə(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243, 297, 312.  
 šūðe(r) (šuldə(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.  
 swie(r) *to swear*, 75.  
  
 t *the*, 306, 341.  
 t *it*, 350.

- tă *thou*, 350.  
 tād *towards*.  
 tād̥z *towards*, 61, 243, 251.  
 tãe(r) *tar*, 75.  
 tãe(r) *tower*, 236.  
 taid *feast time*, 156, 285.  
 taidin *a present from the feast*, 156.  
 taik *a low fellow*, 156.  
 tă-il (also *tail*) *towel*, 235.  
 taim *time*, 156.  
 tairēn *tyrant*, 293.  
 tais *to entice*, 229, 246.  
 tait *soon*, 156.  
 tak *to take*, 71, 312, 375.  
 talē *tallow*, 57, 243, 315.  
 tāli *to agree, be right*, 194, 245.  
 tan *to tan*, 57.  
 tāt *town*, 171.  
 tap *tap*, 57.  
 tariē(r) *terrier dog*, 208, 243.  
 tatē(r) *tatter*, 57.  
 teēbl *table*, 204.  
 teel *tail*, 65, 315.  
 teel *tale*, 70, 254.  
 teele(r), teelje(r) *taylor*, 204.  
 teem *tame*, 70, 285.  
 teen *taken*, 70, 312.  
 teest *taste*, 204.  
 teestril *rascal, good-for-nothing*.  
 teitš *to teach*, 138, 312, 383.  
 tel *to tell*, 73, 382.  
 tem *poured out*, 148.  
 tem-ful *brimful*, 148.  
 temz *a coarse hair sieve*, 73, 285, 310.  
 ten *ten*, 192, 344.  
 tent *tenth*, 309, 344.  
 ten *a sting, to sting*, 59.  
 tenz *tongs*, 59, 273, 338.  
 teu *to work zealously*, 180, 285.  
 tē, tēv *to*, 283, 400.  
 tē *thou*, 306, 350.  
 tēd *turd*, 120.  
 tē-deē *to-day*, 399.  
 tēf *turf*, 113, 283.  
 tē-geðē(r) *together*, 60, 297.  
 tē-moen *to-morrow*, 104, 242, 399.  
 tē-moen-tnīt *to-morrow (the) night*, 399.  
 tēn *bout, turn, to turn*, 113, 228.  
 tēnep *turnip*, 228, 243.  
 tē-nīt *to-night*, 399.  
 tī *to tie*, 150.  
 tiē *tea*, 231.  
 tiēm *team*, 179.  
 tiēz *to tease*, 137.  
 tift *condition, state, order*, 211.  
 tik *tick*, 89, 312.  
 til *to till*, 89.  
 tīl *tile*, 94, 315.  
 tīm *to pour out*, 147, 381.  
 tin *tin*, 89.  
 tit (titi) *breastmilk*, 89.  
 tīt *tight*, 93, 318.  
 tīp *teeth*, 147.  
 tiu *too, also*, 164, 399.  
 tiuk *took*, 164, 312.  
 tiuzde *Tuesday*, 159.  
 tlād *cloud*, 171, 312.  
 tlāk *clerk*, 207, 323.  
 tlām *to famish*, 57, 312.  
 tlap *clap*, 57.  
 tlap *to place, put down*.  
 tlāt *clout*, 171, 312.  
 tlatē(r) *to clatter*, 57.  
 tlee *clay*, 315.  
 tleem *to claim*, 204, 323.

**tleg** to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, clog, 59, 312.

**tlegi** sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, 59.

**tlen** (pret.) clung, 59.

**tlenk** to beat, flog, 59, 312.

**tletš** brood of chickens, 73, 312.

**tlien** clean, 137, 312.

**tliē(r)** clear, 233, 312.

**tliet** coltsfoot, 312.

**tlik** to seize, snatch, catch hold of, 117, 312.

**tlim** to climb, 89, 281, 312.

**tlin** to cling, 89, 312, 367.

**tlip** to clip, 89, 117, 312.

**tliu** a ball of string or worsted, 96, 190, 312.

**tliu** to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.

**tloe** claw, 63, 250, 312.

**tloek** to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.

**tlog** a shoe with wooden soles, 100.

**tlois** close, narrow, 219.

**tlois** a field, 109.

**tloiz** to close, 219.

**tlok** the common black beetle, 100.

**tlok** to cluck, 100, 312.

**tlomp** to tread heavily, 312.

**tlot** clot, 100.

**tlovu** cloven, 100.

**tluek** cloak, 218, 312.

**tluep** cloth, 122, 312.

**tlueð** to clothe, 122, 382.

**tluevē(r)** clover, 122, 312.

**tluez** clothes, 122, 307, 310.

**tlur** (pp.) clung, 111.

**tlustē(r)** cluster, 111, 286.

**tluðē(r)** to get closely together, 297.

**toe** a marble of any kind, 285.

**toek** to talk, 62, 312.

**toen** torn, 104.

**toez** marbles, 346.

**tof** tough, 169, 319.

**toidi** very small, 109, 285.

**toist** to toast, 219, 289.

**top** top, 100.

**topin** the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.

**topl** to fall over, 100.

**tot** a small beer glass, 100.

**toul** toll, 103.

**tout** taught, 140, 318.

**traī** to try, 229.

**traifi** trifle, 229.

**trā-il** trowel, 235.

**trāns** to beat, flog, 235.

**trap** trap, 57.

**trāst** to trust, 171, 310.

**treel** to drag, 204.

**treen** train, 204.

**treid** to tread, 87, 372.

**tremī** to tremble, 206, 263, 282.

**trešin āt en in** walking out and in till weary, or tired out.

**treze(r)** treasure, 206, 243, 310.

**trī** tree, 187.

**tribl** treble, threefold, 209, 348.

**trim** to trim, 117.

**triet** treat, to treat, 231, 381.

**trietl** treacle, 231, 323.

**triu** true, 190, 250.

**triup** truth, 190.

**trodn** trodden, 100.

- trof *trough*, 100, 315.  
 trolep *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.  
 trons *trance* 200.  
 trubl *trouble*, 226.  
 trunl *trundle*, 121.  
 trunk *trunk*, 226.  
 trūzez *trousers*, 235, 338.  
 tšaid *to chide*, 312.  
 tšap *chap*, 186, 312.  
 tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.  
 tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.  
 tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.  
 tšeeŋ *to chafe*, 204.  
 tšeeṃ(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.  
 tšeendž *change*, 204, 328.  
 tšee(r) *chair*, 205.  
 tšeltə(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.  
 tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.  
 tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.  
 tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.  
 tšētš *church*, 90, 312.  
 tšienə *chinaware*, 229.  
 tšiep *cheap*, 179, 312.  
 tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.  
 tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.  
 tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.  
 tšilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.  
 tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.  
 tšin *chin*, 89, 312.  
 tšiuž *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.  
 tšiuž-wot *whatever*, 357.  
 tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.  
 tšoək *chalk*, 62, 312.  
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.  
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.  
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.  
 tšoul see § 312.  
 tšoŋ *chosen*, 100, 247.  
 tšuək *to choke*, 105, 312.  
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.  
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.  
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.  
 tub *tub*, 111.  
 tuə *toe*, 122.  
 tuəd *toad*, 122.  
 tuekr *token*, 122, 247.  
 tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.  
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.  
 tug ɔn teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.  
 tuil *tool*, 163.  
 tuiŋ (pl. *tīŋ*) *tooth*, 163, 336.  
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.  
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.  
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.  
 tun *tongue*, 111.  
 tup *a ram*, 111.  
 tupms *twopence*, 349.  
 tusk *tusk*, 111.  
 tutš *to touch*, 226.  
 tūpri (lit. *two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.  
 tuđe(r) *the other*, 169.  
 twain *twine*, 156.  
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.  
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.  
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.  
 twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.  
 twentit *twentieth*, 344.  
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.  
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.



*twilt quilt*, 211, 254, 324.  
*twilt to beat, thrash*, 324.  
*twin, twin*, 89.  
*twin between*, 246, 400.  
*twinkl to twinkle*, 89, 312.  
*twist twist*, 89.  
*twot pudendum fem.*, 250.  
  
*pak thatch*, 57, 306, 312.  
*pāzn thousand*, 171, 247, 301, 302, 310, 344.  
*pāznt thousandth*, 344.  
*pēd third*, 90, 261, 344.  
*pēdi third*, 346.  
*penk to thank*, 59.  
*pēti thirty*, 90, 245, 344.  
*pētīn thirteen*, 344.  
*pētīnt thirteenth*, 344.  
*pētīt thirtieth*, 344.  
*pēzdə Thursday*, 172.  
*pī thigh*, 187, 318.  
*pibl a smooth round stick used to stir porridge with*.  
*pīf thief*, 187, 283.  
*pik thick, friendly, in love with*, 89, 312.  
*piml thimble*, 177, 247, 282.  
*pin thin*, 117.  
*pin thing*, 86, 273.  
*pink to think*, 76, 273, 306, 312, 383.  
*pisl thistle*, 89.  
*poe to thaw*, 123, 377.  
*poen thorn*, 104.  
*poil to give ungrudgingly*, 109, 306.  
*pout thought*, 167, 318.  
*praiv to thrive*, 156, 283, 306, 361.  
*prast (pret.) thrust*, 57.  
*preo busy, throng*, 59.

*prəpms threepence*, 192, 270, 349.  
*preš to thresh*, 73.  
*prešld threshold*, 73.  
*prə through, from*, 400.  
*prī three*, 187, 344.  
*pribl threefold*, 209, 348.  
*prīd thread*, 130.  
*priep to dispute, contradict*, 179, 306.  
*prietn to threaten*, 179.  
*prif through*, 319.  
*prift thrift*, 89.  
*prift (priu) through, from, on account of*, 116.  
*priu threw*, 190.  
*priu (prift) through, from, on account of*, 116, 319.  
*proe to throw*, 123, 377.  
*proit throat*, 109.  
*prosl thrush*, 100, 287, 310.  
*protl to press on the wind-pipe, choke*, 100.  
*prusn (pp.) thrust*, 287.  
*prust to thrust*, 178, 367, 368.  
*pum thumb*, 174.  
*pune(r) thunder*, 111, 243, 266, 298.

*ðā thou*, 171, 306, 350.  
*ðai thy*, 155, 351.  
*ðain thine*, 156, 352.  
*ðat (demon. pr. and conj.) that*, 57, 306, 354. Cp. also 399.  
*ðāz thou hast*, 310, 395.  
*ðe they*, 350.  
*ðee they*, 84, 350.  
*ðee(r) their*, 84, 351.  
*ðeez theirs*, 352.  
*ðem (demon. and pers. pr.) them, those*, 306, 350, 354.



- ŕen then*, 108, 306.  
*ŕe the*, 241.  
*ŕe thee*, 350.  
*ŕe they*, 350.  
*ŕe(r) their*, 351.  
*ŕe(r) there*, 399.  
*ŕesen, ŕesel, ŕeseln, ŕesenz*  
*themselves*, 353.  
*ŕi thy*, 306, 551.  
*ŕi thee*, 155, 350.  
*ŕie(r) there*, 131, 306, 354,  
 399.  
*ŕiez these*, 98, 354.  
*ŕis this*, 89, 310, 354.  
*ŕisen, ŕisel, ŕiseln thyself*,  
 353.  
*ŕoe although*, 401.  
  
*ue who*, 122, 250, 355.  
*ued hoard*, 104.  
*u(ə)-ive(r) whoever*, 357.  
*uek oak*, 122.  
*uel whole*, 122, 317.  
*ueli holy*, 122, 245.  
*uem home*, 122.  
*uənli lonely*, 122, 245.  
*uep hope*, 105.  
*ue(r) oar*, 122.  
*ue(r) hoar*, 122.  
*ues(t) hoarse*, 122, 310.  
*uets oats*, 122.  
*uep oath*, 122.  
*uez whose*, 355.  
*uf displeasure, an offended*  
*manner, rage*, 315.  
*ug to carry*, 111, 315.  
*ugli ugly*, 111.  
*ugn hip*, 111, 247, 271.  
*uid hood*, 163.  
*uif hoof*, 163, 283.  
*uin to harass, treat badly*,  
 163.  
  
*ulet owl*, 174, 243.  
*ulz bean-swads*, 111.  
*umbugz sweets*.  
*uml humble*, 226, 247, 263,  
 282.  
*umpaie(r) umpire*, 230.  
*unded hundred*, 111, 243,  
 299, 344.  
*undə(r) under*, 111, 400.  
*undet hundredth*, 299, 344.  
*uni honey*, 111.  
*unien onion*, 226.  
*uni-sukl honeysuckle*, 174.  
*unsiuə(r) uncertain*, 240,  
 243.  
*unt to hunt*, 111.  
*unə(r) hunger*, 111, 243, 273.  
*unkl uncle*, 226.  
*up up*, 174, 400.  
*upodn upholden*.  
*up-reit upright*.  
*ut hot*, 126, 317.  
*uŕe(r) other*, 169, 357.  
*uŕe(r) udder*, 174, 297.  
*uvm oven*, 107, 270.  
*uz us*, 174, 310, 350.  
*uzbn husband*, 174, 301, 302,  
 310.  
  
*-v have*, 395.  
*vā vow*, 235.  
*vaielət, violet*, 230.  
*vale value*, 194, 243.  
*vali valley*, 194, 245.  
*vāment vermin*, 207, 294.  
*vāniš varnish*, 207, 327.  
*vantidž advantage*, 246.  
*vari very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,  
 399.  
*veen vein*, 204.  
*vente(r) to venture*, 206, 288.  
*vesl vessel*, 206.

- viel** *veal*, 231, 250.  
**viu** *view*, 237, 253.  
**vois** *voice*, 216, 250.  
**voiðe(r)** *large clothes' basket*,  
 216, 250, 297.  
**wa** *why*, 249.  
**wād** *ward*, 61,  
**wāe(r)** *worse*, 74, 260, 343.  
**wāf** *wharf*, 61, 317.  
**waid** *wide*, 156.  
**waie(r)** *wire*, 157.  
**waif** *wife*, 156, 283.  
**wail** *while, time*, 156.  
**wain** *wine*, 156.  
**waip** *to wipe*, 156, 250.  
**wait** *white*, 156.  
**wait ali**, see § 346 note.  
**waiz** *wise*, 156.  
**wak** *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.  
**wāk** *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.  
**wāk** (noun) *work*, 74, 250,  
 259, 312.  
**wākes** *union, workhouse*,  
 243.  
**walep** *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.  
**wām** *warm*, 61.  
**wan** (pret.) *wound*, 301.  
**wān** *to warn*, 61.  
**wap** (wop) *to hit, throw*.  
**wāp** *warp*, 61.  
**warend** *to warrant*, 202, 250,  
 291.  
**wāst** *worst*, 343.  
**wāt** *wart*, 61.  
**wāte** *weekday*, 74, 243, 305,  
 313.  
**web** *web*, 73, 280.  
**wed** *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.  
**wednzdē** *Wednesday*, 170.  
**wedž** *wedge*, 73.  
**wee** *way*, 84, 315.  
**weed** *to wade*, 70, 250.  
**weedž** *wage*, 250.  
**week** *weak*, 127.  
**weel** *whale*, 70.  
**ween** *to wane*, 70.  
**wee(r)** *to spend or lay out*  
*money*, 70, 250.  
**weest** *waste*, 149.  
**weeste(r)** *a silly, stupid fel-*  
*low*.  
**weet** *to wait*, 204, 250.  
**weev** *wave*, 70, 133.  
**weeve(r)** *to waver*, 70, 250.  
**weft** *weft*, 73, 283.  
**weg** *to wag*, 59, 315.  
**wegn** *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.  
**wei** *to weigh*, 87, 315.  
**weik** *the wick of a lamp or*  
*candle*, 87, 312.  
**weit** *weight*, 93, 318.  
**weiv** *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.  
**wel** (noun) *well*, 73.  
**wel** (adv.) *well*, 399.  
**welp** *whelp*, 73.  
**wen** *when*, 108, 317.  
**went**, *went*, 73.  
**wen** *thong*, 59, 250, 273, 306.  
**wesp** *wasp*, 60.  
**west** *west*, 73.  
**weš** *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.  
**wešes** *washhouse*, 243.  
**wet** *wet*, 134, 289, 381.  
**wetstn** *whetstone*, 73.  
**weðe(r)** *weather*, 73, 297.  
**weðe(r)** *whether*, 60.  
**weðe(r)** *the wool of a sheep*  
*which has already been*  
*shorn at least once before*,  
 73, 306.  
**we** *we*, 350.  
**wed** *would*, 256, 397.  
**wēd** *word*, 104.

- wēk to work*, 120, 312, 383.  
*wēl to whirl*, 90.  
*wēld world*, 104.  
*wēm worm*, 120.  
*wē(r) our*, 351.  
*wē(r) was, were*, 396.  
*weri to worry*, 120, 245, 315.  
*wesen, wesel, weseln, wesenz*  
*ourselves*, 353.  
*wēsit worsted*, 305.  
*wēp worth*, 74, 306.  
*wi with*, 89, 307, 400.  
*wī we*, 155, 350.  
*wīd weed*, 187.  
*wīde widow, widower*, 89,  
 243, 250, 296.  
*wīent will not*, 256, 397.  
*wīepm weapon*, 131, 247,  
 270.  
*wīe(r) to wear*, 75, 369, 371.  
*wīe(r) where*, 131, 317.  
*wīeri weary*, 149.  
*wīet wheat*, 137, 317.  
*wīez to wheeze*, 131.  
*wīk quick, alive*, 89, 250,  
 312.  
*wīk week*, 89, 337.  
*wīl (adv.) well*, 79, 399.  
*wīl wheel*, 187, 250.  
*wīl will*, 89, 397.  
*wīld to wield*, 78.  
*wīld wild*, 92, 254.  
*wīle willow*, 77, 243.  
*wīmin women*, 160, 283.  
*wīn to win*, 89, 367.  
*wīnd wind*, 89.  
*wīnd to wind*, 89, 367, 368.  
*wīnde window*, 89, 243, 250.  
*wīntē(r) winter*, 89.  
*wīn wing*, 76, 250.  
*wīnk to wink*, 89.  
*wīp to weep*, 147.  
*wīsl to whistle*, 89, 287.  
*wīsnde Whitsuntide*, 287.  
*wīsnde sunde Whitsunday*,  
 287.  
*wīspē(r) to whisper*, 89.  
*wīš to wish*, 177, 312.  
*wīšin cushion*, 325.  
*wīšt silent, quiet*.  
*wīt wit*, 89.  
*wītā, wītē? wilt thou?* 256,  
 397.  
*wītēk wicket*, 286.  
*wītī large carving knife*, 89,  
 250, 306.  
*wītš which*, 77, 256, 312,  
 355.  
*wītš witch*, 89.  
*wīđāt without*, 400.  
*wīđe(r) to hurl, throw*, 250.  
*wīu-in whistling (of the*  
*wind)*.  
*wīzdm wisdom, wise*, 160,  
 247.  
*wīzl weazel*, 79.  
*wīzn to wither*, 89, 310.  
*wōd would*, 256, 397.  
*wōef (wōefī) sickly to the*  
*smell, insipid to the taste*,  
 62, 250, 319.  
*wōek to walk*, 62, 312.  
*wōel wall*, 62.  
*wōkn to waken*, 58, 247, 271,  
 312, 382.  
*wōks wax*, 58.  
*wōks to grow*, 320.  
*wōl until*, 249, 401.  
*wōnde(r) to wander*, 58.  
*wōnt want*, 58, 250.  
*wōp (wap) to hit, throw*.  
*wō(r) was, were*, 58, 396.  
*wōt (wor) what*, 58, 250,  
 317, 355.

- wote(r)** *water*, 58, 243, 250.  
**wotive(r)** *whatever*, 357.  
**wotš** *watch, to watch*, 58, 312.  
**wovm** *woven*, 100, 270.  
**wud** *wood*, 111.  
**wue** *woe*, 122.  
**wuəm** *womb*, 66, 281.  
**wül** *wool*, 112.  
**wulzi** *wollen*, 111.
- wumən** (pl. **wimin**) *woman*, 162, 283, 336.  
**wun** *one*, 126, 344.  
**wun** (pp.) *wound*, 111, 301.  
**wun** (pp.) *won*, 111.  
**wun-ā** *somehow*, 345.  
**wund** *a wound*, 111, 300.  
**wunde(r)** *wonder*, 111.  
**wuns** *once*, 126, 348.
- z** *is*, 310.
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